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THE STORY OF THE NATIVITY AS RELATED IN THE REVELATIONS OF ST. BIRGITTA

Translated from the Swedish by Evald Benjamin Lawson

PREFATORY NOTE

ST. BIRGITTA of Sweden ranks as one of the most fascinating religious personalities of the Middle Ages. She was born in 1302 on Finsta estate in Uppland, the daughter of Birger Petersson and Ingeborg Bengtsdotter. When only fourteen years old she was married to Ulf Gudmarsson, and Ulvåsa estate in Östergötland became their home. Eight children were born to the marriage.

Upon her husband's death in 1344 Birgitta gave herself to the religious life and began to experience heavenly revelations. These increased in frequency, and continued throughout her life. The substance of these revelations, dictated to secretaries, developed into *Revelationes celestes*, the greatest literary monument of Sweden in medieval times.

In 1350 Birgitta went to Rome, where she was to dwell until the end of her life. When Pope Urban V in 1367 came from Avignon to Rome for a sojourn, Birgitta had an audience with him, and gained his approval for the establishment of the convent in her native land, for which she had long planned. Work was begun on the convent in Vadstena some time before Birgitta's death.

When nearly seventy years of age Birgitta undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. She remained there several months, and then, broken in health, she returned to Rome. There she died July 23, 1373, in the house which still bears the name Casa di Santa Brigida. She was canonized by Pope Boniface IX in 1391.

Birgitta dictated her revelations to her secretaries—Petrus Olovsson of Alvastra and Petrus Olovsson of Skänninge—in Swedish, and these in turn

translated them into Latin. The first edition of *Revelationes celestes* was published in Lübeck in 1492. A re-translation into Swedish was made at Vadstena late in the medieval period.

Recently there has come from the publishing house Allhem, in Malmö, Sweden, a magnificent four-volume translation into modern Swedish made by Tryggve Lundén, a literary historian and theologian. The translation is made directly from the 1492 Latin edition. Representing a publishing event of considerable significance, the new edition of St. Birgitta's *Himmelska Uppenbarelser* will no doubt create increased interest in the life of the great mystic, author and religious leader who is acknowledged as the most famous woman in the history of Sweden.

*Of the pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, as told to
Birgitta by the Virgin Mary in a revelation given in Rome.*

MY daughter, behold; I am the Queen of Heaven. Since you love me with such immeasurable love, it is my desire to make known to you that you are to set forth on a pilgrimage to the holy city of Jerusalem, when it so pleases my Son, and from thence to Bethlehem, where in the chosen place I shall reveal to you the manner in which I gave birth to my son, Jesus Christ, for so it has pleased Him. (VII:1)

*The vision which Birgitta had in Bethlehem, in which the
Virgin Mary told her of the birth of her Son, as she had
promised Birgitta fifteen years earlier, in Rome.*

WHEN I found myself at the manger of the Lord in Bethlehem, I beheld a very fair maiden, who was great with child. She was clothed in a white mantle and a thin gown, making it possible for me to discern her youthful body. Her womb appeared to be greatly swelled, even full, for the hour of giving birth was at hand. With her was a very dear elderly man, and they had with them an ox and an ass. When they had entered the grotto the elderly one tethered the ox and the ass by the manger, went out, and then returned to the maiden with a lighted candle, which he placed in the wall. Then he left, for he was not to be present at the time of deliverance. The maiden took the shoes from her feet, took off the white mantle she was wearing, removed the veil from her head, and placed the garments at her side. Now she had only the gown on her body, and her wonderful hair, gleaming like gold, was spread over her shoulders. She took out two small pieces of linen, and two of wool, very clean and fine pieces, which she had brought with her as swaddling clothes for the awaited child, and also two other small linen cloths, intended for the child's head, and she placed these garments by her side so that she



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Saint Birgitta

A wood sculpture in the cloister church at Vadstena

could use them when she needed them. When everything seemed ready the maiden sank to her knees, reverently, in prayer; she turned her back to the manger, and facing eastward she raised her head toward heaven. With hands uplifted and her gaze directed toward heaven she stood in meditation, transported, filled with divine rapture. When she was thus deep in prayer I beheld that the child stirred within her, and then, yea, in a single instant she gave birth to her Son, from whom there shone such radiance that the sun could not be compared with it. The candle which the elderly

man had placed there cast no light, for the divine radiance set it entirely at naught . . . Now I beheld this child of glory, its flesh so pure, free from all uncleanness . . . And I heard angelic song, of eternal beauty . . . When she knew that the birth had been accomplished, she bowed her head and folded her hands and prayed in worshipful spirit to the infant child, and said to Him: "Welcome art Thou, my God, my Lord, my Son!" Then the child began to cry, and seemed to tremble because of the cold, and because of the hardness of the floor where He lay. He turned slowly, and stretched out His hands seeking the comforts of His mother. She took Him into her arms, pressed Him close to her breast, and at her cheek and her breast she warmed Him, with great joy, and with motherly compassion . . . Then she began to clothe Him carefully, in the swaddling clothes, first in the linen and then in the woolen garments. Then she covered the child's head with the two linen cloths, which she had ready for that purpose. When this was finished the elderly man entered, fell on his knees on the ground, worshipped the child, and wept with joy . . . Then Mary arose with the child in her arms, and she and Joseph laid Him in the manger, and they knelt before Him and worshipped Him with unspeakably great joy.

(VII:21)

*Birgitta saw in a vision how the shepherds came to the manger
to worship the new-born Christ.*

IN that same place I also saw that when the Virgin Mary and Joseph stood and worshipped the child in the manger, the shepherds and those who watched the flocks also came to behold and to worship the child. They then wanted to know whether it was a boy-child or a girl-child, for the angels had but said that the Saviour of the world had been born . . . The Virgin Mother made known to them that it was a boy-child. Then they worshipped the child with great reverence and joy. Thereupon the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen.

(VII:23)

*In this revelation, which Birgitta had in the chapel in Bethlehem where Christ was born, the Virgin Mary tells how the
three wise kings worshiped Christ, her Son.*

THE Mother of our Lord also said unto me: "You should know, my daughter, that when the three wise kings came to the manger to worship my Son, I knew aforetime of their coming. And when they entered and worshiped Him then my Son was filled with such joy that His countenance shone with even greater brightness. I, too, was made glad, and my spirit rejoiced within me. I gave heed unto their sayings and deeds, and kept them within my heart."

(VII:24)

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

IN MEMORIAM

MOUNTAIN climbers are a special breed. They have a kinship with men of the sea and explorers and others who pit themselves against nature and do so because something within them compels them to seek satisfaction beyond the confines of everyday existence.

Dag Hammarskjöld was a mountain climber who sought a refreshment and satisfaction of soul by overcoming and scaling great and dangerous heights.

Not that he was not a civilized man in the highest meaning of that term. He was an author and a scholar who translated into Swedish the work of one of his favorite French poets and who was planning when he died to translate a work of a well-known Jewish philosopher. He was an outstanding and dedicated civil servant in a country where fine civil servants are the rule and where integrity in governmental affairs is an accepted and honored tradition. In this respect he also followed in the footsteps of his father who was long a respected judge of a high court and eventually prime minister. He was one of eighteen members of the Swedish Academy as his father had been before him. He was a leading conservationist and nature lover, a disciple of the great Linnaeus.

His election as Secretary-General of the United Nations was a compromise. It was one that the Soviets would never have agreed to, if they had correctly gauged his quality. As one of the top permanent officials of the foreign office of a small "unaligned" country, he was practically unknown outside that country; and the Russians doubtless regarded him merely as an able bureaucrat, but like most bureaucrats, devoid of any capacity to take initiative—one who would merely follow conventional courses and who could be easily intimidated. Quite possibly the countries of the West regarded him in much the same manner.

They would have been more prescient if they had thought of him as a mountain climber capable of a vision of peaks to be conquered, glaciers to be crossed, sheer rock-faces to be carefully and coolly scaled. Once he became familiar with the new world-terrain that had opened before him, he started on the boldest attempt in history to lead mankind in a quest for the still undiscovered alpine meadows of universal peace.

He did not succeed. It was inevitable that he should not. It was not so much that the glaciers to be crossed had impossible crevasses or that the cliff-faces were too steep but rather because some whom he hoped to lead did not want success and would not follow and, indeed, mutinied. He was

*Karsh, Ottawa**Dag Hammarskjöld*

true to his trust and the failure was theirs, not his; and of them it must be written that they are responsible for

*"One more devil's-triumph and sorrow for angels,
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God".*

But if he failed it was a noble and magnificent failure; one which will stand out in human history as vastly more important and significant than all save a few successes—a failure, moreover, which one day must provide a torch for a great victory, if mankind is to survive.

Sweden has a right to be proud of him as a Swede; Scandinavians have a right to be proud of him as a Scandinavian; but also all humanity must be proud of him as a human being who strove mightily towards the realization of the vision of world peace which has beckoned mankind since the beginning of civilized life on this planet.

LITHGOW OSBORNE



FRIDTJOF NANSEN

By HENRY GODDARD LEACH

THE death of Dag Hammarskjöld, September 18, 1961, in the service of our muddled world, deprived mankind of its greatest living citizen. So did the death of Fridtjof Nansen, May 13, 1930.

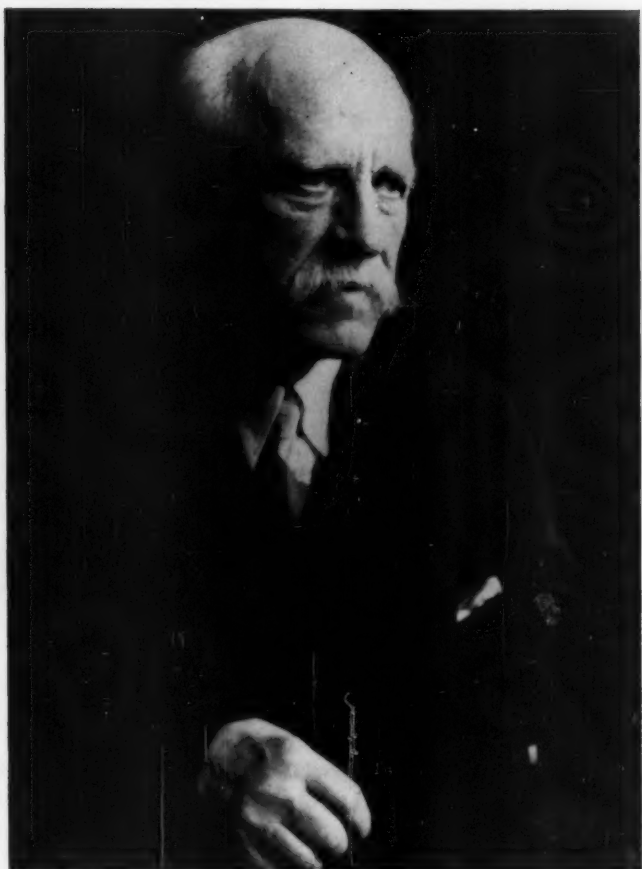
Nansen was born on October 10, 1861, and the centenary of his birth was celebrated this autumn in many lands. He was both a brilliant scientist, a founder of oceanography, and an explorer, statesman, and a sane and warmhearted humanitarian internationalist. There are thousands of men and women still living, former refugees, whose only claim to legal existence is a certificate issued by Nansen as High Commissioner of Refugees for the League of Nations. Also he saved thousands of Armenians and Greeks and in time of famine—together with Herbert Hoover—fed millions in Russia.

Nansen, however, appeals to me first as the athlete, the one who taught me how to ski, the outstanding exhibit of superb Norwegian manhood, the first man to ski across Greenland. My first impression of Nansen was a paragraph of his about sport. In September 1908 I came down with an American friend from the snow-cap of the highest mountain in Norway to the hunter's lodge on Lake Gjende. The lodge was full of reindeer hunters telling stories of their day. In front of the blazing logs I read in a magazine Nansen's description of their situation. For the first time I understood then the wild joys of nature, the scent of the spruces, the leaping from rock to rock, and the solitudes of forest or snow.

Though he always needed to be vigorously alone, Nansen loved people passionately and children above all. His mighty stature, his bronzed face, his superior strength, his resonant voice, his blue eyes—fierce but tender—made him respected by whomever he met.

Fridtjof Nansen entered the University of Oslo (then Christiania) in 1880 and studied zoology. This led to his first arctic trip on the sealer *Viking* off the coast of Greenland in 1882. It was then that he performed the exploit of pursuing a polar bear by jumping and swimming from ice floe to ice floe. Of this kind of solitude Nansen has written in his poetical prose:

"The northern sky is a radiant bath of colors, now bright with the reflection from the ice, now darker over the open water, now red with the glow of the sun, now more golden where the red blends with the light from the snow. Low purple clouds, yellow rimmed. Higher up, pale green shading into the pale blue of space."



Fridtjof Nansen

On his return to Norway he became Curator of Zoology in the Bergen Museum and, for some years, his eyes, instead of scanning distant horizons, were squinting through microscopes. He produced several scientific treatises which revised ideas of micro-biology. One of his greater works is entitled *The Structure and Combination of the Central Nervous System in Lower Animals*, which was the subject of his doctor's disputation at the University of Oslo. This was to lead to his subsequently, in 1897, being appointed Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo.

Nansen's first own arctic expedition was his trip across Greenland on skis, in 1888, with three Norwegians and two Lapps. The interior of Green-



Nansen hunting a polar bear, 1882.

A pen drawing by Fridtjof Nansen.

land had never been crossed before, and the attempt was called suicidal. Nansen crossed from the east to the west coast and found that the interior of Greenland was not ice but eternal snow. No one in the expedition suffered a day of illness. On reaching the west coast Nansen lived with the Eskimos until a ship came and took him home.

When Nansen returned to Oslo his reception was something no Norwegian, no, not even King Harald Fairhair in the ninth century, had ever experienced before. The populace stood on bluffs and ridges, and even the guns of Akershus Castle boomed their welcome.

Soon after his return Nansen became engaged to Eva Sars, a singer and herself a skier, member of an illustrious family of poets and scientists. Theirs was a happy home, into which five children were born. Eva died in 1907, and twelve years later Nansen married again, his second wife being Sigrun Munthe.

After crossing Greenland, Nansen's next "crazy" idea was to drift as near as possible toward the North Pole. He discovered that currents from the Siberian coast worked north until they turned southwest. He had an ice-proof ship constructed, with Otto Sverdrup its captain.



Nansen and his men skiing across Greenland in 1888.

The watchword of Nansen's career was "Forward" and that was the name he gave this ship, in Norwegian *Fram*. Everything went approximately as planned. In fact, Nansen said he had planned for five times as many misfortunes as happened. "To foresee all possibilities is precisely the secret of being a leader," said Nansen; "nothing must come as a surprise."

The *Fram* took off on Midsummer Day, 1893. At Vardø they stopped for a banquet and a bath in a Finnish bathhouse, where they were beaten clean with birch twigs. That was the last real bath Nansen had for three years. We all have read how the *Fram* drifted with the ice month after month nearly as far north as it could go. Then Nansen and one companion, Hjalmar Johansen, took to their skis and, on April 8, 1895, reached $86^{\circ} 14'$, the highest latitude until then achieved by man. After that they turned back and spent the winter in Franz Josef's Land. The *Fram* drifted southwest according to schedule, came to the open sea and returned to Norway about the same time that Nansen and Johansen also reached home. The celebration given them lasted five days.

The *Fram* made other voyages. One to Northwest Greenland was captained by Sverdrup. Nansen was planning to take the *Fram* on a trip to

the Antarctic, but he generously turned her over to his friend Roald Amundsen. It is said that "it is better to give than to receive" but Nansen declared that the time he stood on the roof of his house and watched the *Fram* sail away was "the bitterest hour in my life." As we know, Amundsen, in 1911, was the first to reach the South Pole.

It was in 1905 that this modern Leonardo received his call to become a statesman. Norway wished to be separate from Sweden, to which she had been attached by king and diplomatic service since 1814. War seemed imminent. The Associated Press in London sent a young correspondent over to Oslo to find out what was stirring. The young man arrived in Oslo and took a taxi to the home of the new Foreign Minister. The minister asked him to wait a while as he was in a council of state. Suddenly he opened the door and asked the correspondent what kind of Norwegian they would like in London, as Norway had no diplomat there of her own. The reporter knew next to nothing about Norway, but he had heard Nansen lecture in London about "Farthest North," so he said, "How about Nansen?" The minister looked at him first in amazement and then exclaimed, "Why, that is an original idea!" At any rate, Nansen became the first Norwegian envoy since the fourteenth century to the Court of St. James and the great powers agreed to recognize Norway as an independent state.

In 1908 Nansen became Norway's first great Professor of Oceanography, the science of the sea and its depths. Life began in the ocean, and the sea regulates human destiny, yet the ocean is still our great unknown. Nansen's contributions to the advancement of this field of knowledge are considered to be of very great importance, but his country soon called on him to perform other and greater services.

Another diplomatic appointment came during the First World War when he was sent to Washington, in 1917, as Minister Plenipotentiary to alleviate the blockade that threatened Norway with starvation. It was a difficult mission, but at length he obtained the first concession issued by the War Trade Board, "License No. 1."

In 1920 Nansen was appointed one of Norway's delegates to the League of Nations, but he was soon asked by the League to undertake some very special and difficult assignments. His first great service for the League of Nations was his leadership in the repatriation of war prisoners in Europe and Siberia.

His second was the placement of White refugees from Russia. As High Commissioner he issued a passport for these thousands without a country. Fifty-two governments recognize these certificates stamped with Nansen's picture and known as "Nansen Passports." For many they are to this day the only official identification.



UNHCR

A Nansen Passport

Nansen's third great humanitarian mission was organized relief of the great famine that threatened to decimate Russia and did destroy millions. Soviet Russia was beyond the political pale of foreign powers, and Nansen had to collect his millions for wheat from private sources. Herbert Hoover also helped save Russia. To Hoover and the Quakers as well as Nansen any human being in need was a brother, regardless of his political belief. To the Assembly of the League Nansen cried: "Is there any member of this Assembly who is prepared to say that rather than help the Soviet Government, he will allow twenty million people to starve to death?" When Nansen was lecturing for funds in America a newspaper man wrote: "The



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Nansen inspecting food for Armenian children in 1925.

church towers bow down in the night as he drives by." Ten million people were supported in Russia through Nansen's and Hoover's organizations. Of Hoover Nansen said: "In the whole history of the world there is no humanitarian work that can be compared with the relief work organized by Hoover during and after the War, which had its climax here in Russia." Nansen had no sympathy for Communism, but of the Russian people he wrote: "When we listen to the music of the Russian people, its strange charm, vibrant with the glow of suppressed passion, makes us conscious of the mighty stirring echoes of melancholy from the limitless steppes, from the unknown depths of an alien existence; we seem to hear a soul still in bondage utter its eternal yearning for liberty, and deep down in that soul we recognize a world still unborn."

Nansen's fourth world mission was to move the two million Greeks from the lands they had occupied in Asia Minor since the time of Homer to their ancient homeland, the farms of Greece. This plan seemed quite as fantastic as his expedition across Greenland on skis, but that also he accomplished.

His fifth and last mission was to save the remnants of the Armenians from being butchered by the Turks and to reestablish them in the cradle of civilization, the land of Noah and Mount Ararat. That also he performed.

Most of his life Nansen's store of energy was drained in persuading people to give money for his vast scientific or philanthropic undertakings. Millions to save millions from starvation he begged from private persons all over the globe. He was not so lucky with governments. Governments were more apt to praise or permit his operations rather than to finance them. Nansen saved for himself only enough to clothe his own children. He was the world's biggest beggar, but never for himself. Many times he toured America begging funds for his humanitarian projects. When he, in 1922, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and also received an equal sum of money from a Danish publisher, Nansen turned all the funds over to relief work for refugees.

In 1929, the year before his death, Nansen wrote at my request a confession of his faith which I published in *The Forum*. I must quote here some extracts from that superb philosophical essay, which in this centennial year has a special message to our troubled world:

"If we really hope to be able to approach a better future for mankind, the first condition is to have courage and not to be dominated by fear. We need courage to throw away old garments which have had their day and no longer fit the requirements of the new generations; we must work calmly and with confidence to lay a new and safer foundation for the ethical life of the individual as well as the community. Above all, we must not allow fear to keep alive the distrust and hostile feelings between classes and nations which are the most serious threat of the future. Nations fear each other and think that in order to safeguard their future it is necessary to be armed against every neighbor. We see that some of them even think that armament increases their ability to keep a potential enemy in subjection, but to an impartial spectator this method must seem to have just the opposite effect. It is obvious that as long as views of this kind prevail among nations, there is no hope of securing a lasting peace. If nations could overcome the mutual fear and distrust whose somber shadow is now thrown over the world, and could meet with confidence and good will to settle their possible differences, they would easily be able to establish a cooperation which would secure a lasting peace to the benefit of every one of them, and would further the welfare of the whole world".

Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, Honorary President of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, has been Editor of Forum and Century. Numerous articles by him have been published over the years in The American-Scandinavian Review.

THE FINNISH NATIONAL THEATER

By RITVA HEIKKILÄ

FINLAND is possibly best known for its music, architecture, industrial design, and sports. The Finnish theater, expressing itself in the native Finnish language, is less known to the outside world, in spite of the fact that it is one of the most favorite manifestations of cultural life among the Finns. In fact, acting and playgoing are so popular in Finland among all segments of the population that they can justly be regarded as constituting a significant aspect of the Finnish way of life. Those who have visited Finland have been struck by the fact that with a population of slightly less than four and a half million—ninety-one per cent of them speaking Finnish and nine per cent Swedish—, there are thirty-two theaters receiving regular state subsidies. Helsinki, the capital city, numbering 450,000 inhabitants, alone has twelve permanent theaters.

The leading Finnish-language stage of the country—and also the oldest and largest—is the Finnish National Theater in Helsinki. In view of the remarkable Finnish enthusiasm for the stage, this theater enjoys a rather central position as a cultural institution. And it may be said that it is this unique position that gives the theater an awareness of its responsibilities and acts as a stimulus to its activities.

The history of the National Theater mirrors not only the development of dramatic art in our country but also that of its general cultural and political

life. The theater was founded in 1872, during a period of awakening national feeling, about the same time as the first Finnish-language schools were opened and the first great works of modern Finnish literature were written. The founder of the theater, Dr. Kaarlo Bergbom, a writer and literary critic, was a man of great imaginative power whose personality and achievements continue to be a source of inspiration to those now working on the stage. It was eighty-seven years ago that he outlined the policy still adhered to in the National Theater. One of the things he aimed at was making the stage a kind of art studio where commercial principles could never play a decisive part. It is in accordance with this principle that popular musical comedies and the like have never figured in the repertory of the National Theater. But the theater has always included in its repertory a representative selection of classical and modern plays. Another aim of the theater is the development of native drama, and Finnish plays have always constituted a major part of its presentations.

As for the world classics, the National Theater has staged plays of classical antiquity, twenty-two plays by Shakespeare, and fifteen by Molière. Many of the plays of these two authors have had several runs over the years. The repertory has also included the best part of the productions of Henrik Ibsen and August Strindberg (more than fifteen plays of both). There have also



Valokuva Oy. Kolmio

The façade of the Finnish National Theater, with the statue of Aleksis Kivi, on the left.

been performances of plays by Calderón, Lope de Vega, Friedrich von Schiller, Heinrich von Kleist, Anton Chekhov, George Bernard Shaw, Gerhart Hauptmann, Maxim Gorki, Oscar Wilde, Luigi Pirandello, Jean Racine, and also by more recent writers, such as Federico Garcia Lorca, T. S. Eliot, Christopher Fry, Armand Salacrou, Jean Giradoux, Jean Anouilh, Samuel Beckett, etc. The theater takes a keen interest in new developments all over the world, and many foreign plays have been produced in the National Theater soon after they have come out. During the past twenty-five years new American plays have been a constant and popular feature in the repertory of the theater; among the most popular authors are

Eugene O'Neill, Maxwell Anderson, Thornton Wilder, Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller.

But the place of honor in the repertory of the National Theater belongs naturally to original Finnish plays, and many of these have become extremely popular. The great favorites of the Finnish theater-going public are two plays by the great nineteenth-century writer Aleksis Kivi. These are a comedy called *Nummisuutarit* ("Cobblers of the Heath") and the stage adaptation of Kivi's famous novel *The Seven Brothers*. Another Finnish classical playwright is Minna Canth, who likewise won her laurels toward the end of the nineteenth century. Hundreds of Finnish plays have been written since,



*Arvi Kivimaa,
the Director of the Finnish National
Theater.*

yet none of the later ones has come up to the best achievements of Kivi and Canth.

Among the directors of the theater, three men are outstanding. One of these is Dr. Kaarlo Bergbom, the founder of the theater; the other two are Professors Eino Kalima and Arvi Kivimaa. The two first-named headed the theater for thirty-three years each; Professor Kivimaa has been director since 1950.

Kaarlo Bergbom was a dynamic administrator and an inspiring producer. The story of his leadership has become a legend; he was a fighter who even in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties never lost his faith in the future of his theater. He was admir-

ably supported by his sister Emilie, who was a never-failing source of encouragement and inspiration to him.

Before joining the theater Eino Kalima had been a noted literary and drama critic. He paid particular attention to the artistic standard of the productions, while continuing the tradition established by his predecessor. Kalima, a pupil of Stanislavsky and a connoisseur of French and Slavonic literature, won fame chiefly as a producer of French and Russian plays. In recent years he has produced a number of Chekhov's plays outside Finland with very great success.

The present director, Arvi Kivimaa, a well-known poet and playwright, has already a distinguished record as a pro-



*Eva-Kaarina Volanen and Tauno Palo
in "Uncle Vanya" by Anton Chekhov.*



A scene from the Finnish classic, "Seven Brothers," by Aleksis Kivi.

ducer behind him. The period under his leadership has been one of reform and rebuilding, and the new small theater added in 1954 to the one erected in 1902 is due largely to his initiative. International contacts have become an important feature of the activities of the National Theater; at the same time the theater strengthened its position as the leading stage of the country. Arvi Kivimaa has shown remarkable versatility in producing, with great success, French, American, and Scandinavian plays.

Edvin Laine and Wilho Ilmari have continued the realistic tradition in their directing. Jack Witikka, a courageous experimentalist, has directed the new avant-garde plays with great success, developing a highly personal style of his own.

International fame has come to at least one performer of the Finnish National Theater. Ida Aalberg, who performed at the end of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth, was at one time considered the leading actress of northern Europe. She appeared in Germany, Scandinavia, and Russia.

Since her time there have been a number of other gifted actors and actresses on the national stage, such as Adolf Lindfors, a comedian and for a few years director of the theater; Axel Ahlberg, who excelled in heroic parts; Eeva-Kaarina Volanen, whose sensitive and inspired interpretations of *Antigone* and *Juliet* have won unanimous recognition; Ella Eronen, the present great tragedienne; Ruth Snellman, the leading lady of the national



A scene from "The Crucible" by Arthur Miller.

stage, a daughter of Jean Sibelius and excellent in comedies; Joel Rinne, a versatile, talented character actor; and Tauno Palo, a dynamic, forceful personality and the favorite of the Finnish theater-going public. Of these only Miss Eronen has appeared on foreign stages.

The National Theater now performs on two stages, both housed in the same building. It receives subsidies from the State and the City of Helsinki, but nevertheless its main source of income is the box-office. And usually a total of 200,000 people witness the performances of the National Theater during a season. Considering the population of Finland and of Helsinki, this is a tremendously high figure.

The large auditorium seats 1,028, while the small one can accommodate 311 persons. There are altogether fifty actors, with contracts on a two-year basis, four producers, and three stage designers. The entire staff exceeds 150 persons. The theater season runs from the beginning of September to the early

part of June. Thus the staff has a fully-paid vacation of nearly three months.

Performances are given every night during the week except on Mondays; on Sundays there are matinées as well. In the course of the ten-month-long season there are an average of eighteen first nights; the tickets to these premières are all sold out in advance.

Down to the end of World War II the international contacts of the theater were maintained almost exclusively by means of the regular visits abroad of staff members for purposes of study and recreation. In the 1930's the National Theater company gave a performance at the Royal Theater of Stockholm, and Henrik Malberg of the Royal Theater of Denmark came to Helsinki to play the leading part in Holberg's *Jeppe of the Hill*. He spoke his part in Danish, while the rest of the cast spoke in Finnish.

In the years following World War II famous European companies have ap-

peared in the National Theater, from the Comédie Française, the Théâtre National Populaire of Paris, and the Royal Theater of Stockholm. To these may be added a fine West-German troupe and a number of individual producers and actors, like Sam Besekow and Poul Reumert of Denmark and Tore Segelcke and Knut Hergel of Norway.

The visits paid by the National Theater to a number of stages in Europe have been most encouraging. The theater gave performances in Paris during the International Theater Festival of 1955, at the Royal Theater of Stockholm in 1956, in Copenhagen and at the Vienna Burg Theater in 1957.

From the beginning, the National Theater has been a truly national stage, catering not only to audiences from Helsinki but from all parts of the

country. One result of this has been that whenever it has needed support of any kind, there has always been a nation-wide response. This became evident in 1902, when the theater appealed for economic help in erecting its present building and again in 1954, when the small stage was added. Some private donations for the purpose amounted to considerable sums.

The active interest taken by the Finns in the theater has formed a congenial background for the work of the national stage. The week-end performances are frequently sold out, and it often happens that busloads of people arrive from the provinces to see a performance at the National Theater. Indeed, an evening at the National Theater is quite a regular feature in the program of any out-of-town visitor to Helsinki.

Ritva Heikkilä is the Secretary-Historian of the Finnish National Theater in Helsinki.

SIGURÐUR NORDAL

By STEFÁN EINARSSON

ON September 14, 1961 a most distinguished Icelandic scholar, in many ways the greatest authority now living on Icelandic literary history and Icelandic culture, Old and Modern, was seventy-five years old. This is Sigurður Nordal, still professor of Icelandic studies at the University of Iceland.

Sigurður Nordal was born September 14, 1886 at Eyjúlfsstaðir in Vatnsdalur, Húnavatnssýsla. His family had among its forebears brilliant poets and scholars. His parents were young and without means, and the father left for work in America the year after the boy was born (1887), whereupon he was taken in by a foster-mother, to whom he has paid a fine tribute in *Afngar* (1-1944). The father returned to Reykjavík in 1894, where he became a successful businessman, producing ice according to American methods to freeze bait for the growing fishing industries. When Nordal was 13 years old (1899), his father wrote to the parson in Vatnsdalur, the Rev. Hjörleifur Einarsson of Undirfell, asking him to prepare his precocious son for the Latin School in Reykjavík. The parson had, indeed, prepared many boys, including three of his own, for that school; one of his sons, Einar Hjörleifsson Kvaran, became a most influential novelist in Iceland. He definitely did not beat Nordal to the book; nevertheless, it is not very likely that modern educators would approve his method. He put the boy to learn a complete Latin grammar by heart, declensions and conjugations, exceptions as well as rules. The parson

would give the boy a certain amount to report on for the following session, but the boy would decide when that session would be, himself.

With such a preparation he must have liked the great teacher of the classical languages in the Latin School, Rector Björn M. Ólsen, in spite of his notoriously inept rule as a rector. For Ólsen was not only a great classicist in his teaching, but he was also the greatest scholar in Icelandic Studies, and as such became the first professor of Icelandic language and literature at the new University of Iceland in 1911.

By that time Nordal had taken his student examination (1906) and left for Copenhagen where he became stipendiarius Arnarnaganae to study with Finnur Jónsson. There he first wrote a master's thesis (M.A.-1912) about Snorri's use of verses; then he published a doctor's thesis, *Om Olaf den helliges saga* (1914), a remarkable dissertation on the relationship of the Kings' Sagas, proving without question that Snorri had written *Ólafs saga helga* before he wrote *Heimskringla*. But though this dissertation was exceedingly scholarly, he was very far from being a dry as dust scholar, not uncommon in Scandinavia and Germany at that time, for he had read much *fin de siècle* literature (Pater, Maeterlinck, and Baudelaire), he wrote poetry and prose himself, and admired even the scholarly writings of Frenchmen like Renan and Taine, feeling that Taine and Flaubert were much closer to the spirit of the sagas than any Scandinavian and German scholars whom he knew.



Sigurður Nordal

When, in 1913, he was awarded the Hannes Árnason stipend, which was quite sizeable for those days, to study philosophy, which to him was a welcome way to broaden his mind (though his teacher Finnur Jónsson despised it), he intended to spend his time in Germany, France, and England, preferably France, whose literature and learning he admired so much. But because of the First World War, he was not allowed to stay in France. Instead he stayed in Berlin for a summer, making the acquaintance of the great scholar Andreas Heusler. Then he lived in Oxford for a year and a half, studying psychology with William MacDougall, and classi-

cal philosophy with J. A. Stewart and J. A. Smith. But he also found two great Icelandic scholars in Oxford, Sir William D. Craigie and William Paton Ker. The latter became his great master in medieval and Icelandic studies.

With this preparation he was called home, in the autumn of 1918, to take the professorship of Icelandic language and literature in Reykjavík after the retirement of Björn M. Ólsen, who died in 1919. Nordal held this professorship until 1945, when he was made for the rest of his life a permanent research professor of Icelandic studies without teaching duties. During the years 1951-56 he was Icelandic Ambassador to

Denmark, and afterwards returned to live in Reykjavík.

Nordal's works *Snorri Sturluson* (1920) and *Völuspá* (1923) at once demonstrated the distinction of his writings. W. P. Ker compared his essays to those of the great French critic Saint-Beuve. The Norwegians offered him in 1923 a professorship of Icelandic Studies at the University of Oslo, but Nordal did not accept, preferring to stay in his native country. He soon, however, became a coveted lecturer both in Scandinavia and England and even America: for in 1931-32 he was offered and accepted the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard. Later, universities in Scandinavia and Great Britain vied with each other in giving him honorary degrees (Oslo 1937; Göteborg 1941; Leeds 1946; Aberdeen 1946; Oxford 1950). He has also been decorated by Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Great Britain.

Nordal's first publication after he took over the professorship in Reykjavík was not scholarly at all but poetic; a sheaf of short stories called *Fornar ástir* (Old Loves, 1919), but its purple neo-romantic prose poetry was unique in Icelandic literature. In it he described a hero, Álfur frá Vindhæli, a kind of Don Juan, who like a butterfly flutters from flower to flower, enjoying everything that the rich world has to offer him, but refusing to take the responsibility for his acts. After death Nordal gives him amnesia and delivers him to his first love who, like Solveig in *Peer Gynt*, has preserved him in faithful memory. Here is obviously the neo-romantic appetite, for life and pursuit of happiness, very characteristic of poets of this period. Álfur frá Vind-

hæli was obviously, to some extent, a self-portrait of Nordal, but only to a degree, for when he decided to become a scholar he obviously made a choice which would cut him off from the many possibilities of his hero—and from the possibility of becoming primarily a poet. Nordal discussed this same alternative of many choices and few in his Hannes Árnason lectures (1918), whose real theme was the growth and development of a personality. At this time he made a vow that from now on he would write nothing in which poetic spirit and scholarship could not be united to the best of his ability. This was of course meant as a rebuke to Finnur Jónsson's narrow scholarly approach. Next on his program were lectures on "Icelandic Literature 1400-1900," but they were not intended for publication.

The brilliant book *Snorri Sturluson* (1920) was the first example of Nordal's poetic-scholarly approach. Nordal describes Snorri as a chieftain and scholar, showing his soul torn between the two contrasting demands. In a like manner Nordal feels that the Icelandic saga writing has arisen from two opposite drives, the desires for truth and entertainment, always battling in the breasts of the writers. Nordal's introduction to *Völuspá* (1923) unlocked the wisdom of the ancient and difficult poem to modern readers, its theory of progress being much more palatable and understandable to them than the Biblical Fall of Man. Nordal's essay on "The Continuity in Icelandic Literature," in *Íslenzk lestrabók 1400-1900* (1924) was extremely influential in Iceland. In it he stressed the value of the *rímur* (metrical romances) in preserving Icelandic language, poetic diction, and poetic meters, especially all alliter-

ative meters derived from the Old Germanic line and from skaldic meters. In Nordal's mind Icelandic literary history rose as an everlasting fruitful struggle between native values and foreign influences. This nationalistic attitude made him critical of E. H. Kvaran's spiritism and insipid humanitarianism but an admirer of the Icelandic farm culture, as it appeared in Þingeyjar-sýsla, but especially in the works of the emigrant and great poet Stephan G. Stephansson. The sample of contemporary European ideology and art (that is to say Modernism) which spoke to him from Laxness' *Vefarinn mikli* (The Great Weaver, 1927) did not appeal to him. Neither did he trust the radical socialists or communists, though one of them, a former student and admirer, Kristinn Andrésson, was to continue Nordal's nationalism in the 'thirties and 'forties combined with his own socialism, and even to publish Nordal's great work on Icelandic culture.

In the 'thirties Nordal began to prepare the great literary edition of *Islenzk fornrit* (The Old Icelandic Texts). It was patterned on the German *Altnordische Sagabibliothek*, with extensive introductions, detailed footnotes, maps and indices. Nordal edited *Egils saga*, 1933, as a pattern to be followed and remained an editor-in-chief at least up to the time he went to Denmark as an ambassador (1951). He also wrote a preface to *Borgfirðinga sögur* (1938) and discussed "Manuscripts, Age, and Author" of *Fóstbræðra saga* in *Vestfirðinga sögur* (1943); an exceedingly important discussion of the peculiar style of *Fóstbræðra saga*. He had a staff of former students as editors, chief among whom were Bjarni Aðalbarnarson, who edited *Heimskringla I-III*, and Einar

Ól. Sveinsson, who has edited more sagas than anyone else, including *Njáls saga*. He, too, succeeded Nordal as a general editor. The number of volumes in the *Islenzk fornrit* series is now fifteen. In their editions Nordal tried to lay a new basis, typological and chronological, for the literary history of the sagas on the assumption that they were literary works written by authors rather than codified oral tradition as Andreas Heusler, Knut Liestøl, and Finnur Jónsson had assumed. Also, Nordal demonstrated that the Sagas of the Icelanders, as a literary type, were later than the Kings' Sagas to which they sometimes stand in a certain relationship. The Kings' Sagas date, as a type, from the twelfth century, the Sagas of Icelanders from the thirteenth, the famous and infamous Age of the Sturlungs. Nordal wrote two monographs on sagas in *Studia Islandica* of which he was editor from 1937: *Sturla Þórðarson og Grettis saga* (1938) and *Hrafnkatla* (1940). He wrote an introduction to *Codex Wormianus* of *Snorra Edda* for Einar Munksgaard in 1931. Finally he wrote a survey of the saga literature, "Sagalitteraturen" in vol. VIII B (1953) of *Nordisk Kultur*, of which he was an editor.

During the 'fifties Nordal delivered two important lectures touching upon the sagas. One was "Time and Vellum," showing that chieftains who had a hundred cows on their estates would have had plenty of materials for writing vellum books. This was a Presidential Address delivered January 3, 1952 at the Annual Meeting of the Modern Humanities Research Association at University College in London. The other, "The Historical Elements in the Family Sagas," was a William Paton Ker Mem-

orial Lecture, delivered at The University of Glasgow on May 19, 1957. It dealt specifically with *Njáls saga*, but his introductory remarks about the great master and his great master are not least interesting.

During the 'thirties Nordal edited for Einar Munksgaard five volumes of *Monumenta Typographica Islandica*, writing himself an introduction to Vol. I, "The New Testament of Oddur Gottskálksson," 1540, (1933) and Vol. V, "Guðbrandur Þorláksson's *Vísnaþók*, 1612," (1937).

As a young man in Oxford, Nordal had begun to ask himself whether there was anything in the culture and history of his poor and isolated nation worth telling to the world abroad or worth living and working for a whole lifetime at home. He soon came to the conclusion that not only had the Eddas and the sagas great intrinsic value, but that it was no less remarkable how this literature had become so to speak the food and drink of the starving nation through centuries of famine, plague, and depression until the new revival of national values during the nineteenth century. From this point of view he wrote his Harvard lectures, and toward the end of the 'thirties he resumed work on the matter, planning to write a three-volume work, *Íslenzk menning* (Icelandic Culture), for the literary society *Mál og menning* of which his old student and friend Kristinn Andrússon was the editor and moving spirit. The first volume of *Íslenzk menning* came out during the Second World War in 1942. It was even better than Nordal's friends had hoped, an epoch-making work in Icelandic cultural history. The book is dedicated to

the memory of Arni Magnússon, Hannes Árnason, and Charles Eliot Norton. After dealing with the early history of Iceland, Nordal writes fully about the Icelandic laws, the sagas, the mystical and magical practices connected with the old heathen religion, the poetry of the skalds, and many other topics related to the history and culture of Iceland.

The same year as *Íslenzk menning* came also *Íslenzk lestrarbók 1750-1930* (1942). Finally Nordal had done the compilation of *Sýnisbók íslenzkra bókmennta* to 1750; it was completed by Professor Jón Jóhannesson and his wife Guðrún P. Helgadóttir, after Nordal became ambassador in Denmark.

During the 'forties Nordal published or wrote many things apart from his *magnum opus* above mentioned. Most important in order to understand his spiritual development was *Líf og dauði* (Life and Death), delivered as six talks over the radio February 15-March 17, 1940; first printed during the fall of 1940, they also appear in the first volume of *Afjarar, I*, (Stages, 1943), his collected essays. Two important things emerged in *Life and Death*, namely his personal belief in life after death and especially his admission of having had religious experiences, alone among modern Icelandic critics as far as I know. It is this which makes him an excellent critic of Icelandic poets who have had the same experience, like Grímur Thomsen, but especially Matthías Jochumsson and Einar Benediktsson. His lecture on *Trúarlíf síra Jóns Magnússonar* (The Religious Life of the Rev. Jón Magnússon, 1941) also bears this out. In it he compares the seventeenth-century victim of sorcery to great moderns like Strindberg and

Fröding. Finally, one must not forget the essay on "Völu-Steinn," another inspired poet who, Nordal thinks, was the author of *Völuspá*. Even "Átrúnaður Egils Skallagrímssonar," is marked by this understanding of personal religious experience. In *Afangar*, one seeks in vain the papers which Nordal wrote in the late 'twenties against Einar Kvaran and his spiritualism. They were published with Kvaran's answers under the title *Skiftar skoðanir* (Different Opinions, 1959). The introductions to Þorsteinn Erlingsson's *Pýrnar* (1943) and to the selection of Stephan G. Stephansson's *Andvökur* (1939) are also infused with a religious feeling. Since the latter is the most detailed biography of Stephan G. Stephansson, it was published in book form in 1959.

Two more books must be mentioned. *Sagnakver Skúla Gíslasonar* (1947) is a collection of folk tales by a man who both Jón Árnason and Guðbrandur Vigfússon thought was the finest collector of folk and fairy tales of the mid-nineteenth century. The illustrations by Halldór Pétursson are extremely fine. The second book is a play, *Uppstigning* (Ascension, 1946), written at the end of the Second World War, when the author could do nothing of what he planned to do. It is about an abortive revolt of a poet-parson in a

small Icelandic town. The play is Pirandello-like and ironic in technique, but the theme of personal development is really the same as in Nordal's earlier works.

It is rather interesting to observe Nordal's reactions at the end of two world wars, neither of which, in spite of their gigantic political and mental jolts, have been able to curb his optimism and belief in life. Indeed, as he states somewhere in *Líf og dauði*, he cannot help but feel "that the present Ragnarök generations are in some ways blessed among generations and should not wish to have been born before or later. Their enormous responsibility should help them to be reconciled to their existence. And what is their role? To preserve the purest of men's experience alive in their souls and deliver it like golden tablets to unborn generations. And one thing cannot be denied to the quarter century 1914-39, that it has given everyone who would not flinch enough opportunities to see things unveiled as they are, compelling one to radical revision of any prejudices. I am almost certain, that never has such a straight thinking been done in the world as is done now in spite of all absurdities."

If more people thought like that, the world might still be saved!

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NORSE ARCHEOLOGY IN GREENLAND SINCE WORLD WAR II

By MICHAEL WOLFE, O.M.I.

THREE MEN AND A WHEELBARROW! Two of them tugged at the rope fastened to the vehicle's front. The third struggled at the rear to keep it upright and steer it clear of boulders and bogs. It was heaped high with tents, tent poles, surveying pins, shovels, and other nondescript items employed in the delicate task of unearthing the relics of a bygone culture.

The 1960 archeological expedition to Greenland, sent out by the National Museum in Copenhagen to excavate a 3,000-year old Eskimo village, had spent some two weeks of the precious "digging season" on the Norse ruins at Eqaugialik (W 45).^{*} They had hoped to find the missing "Hóp" church, mentioned in historical sources from the Middle Ages. A "hóp" is an old Nordic word for a bay with a narrow inlet. This is precisely the situation at Eqaugialik, situated at the head of the northern branch of Ameralik Fjord in the Godthaab district. Here, too, are the ruins of a large Norse farm. Hopes were high as the lower part of an imposing façade began to emerge from the excavations, but the building soon proved to be the remains of the farm house. Attempts to find the church further to the south also proved futile. The work, however, was only of preliminary nature, so there is still hope for "Hóp" at the ruin site.

The mosquitoes were fierce, the gnats maddening. Two and a half miles over the rugged terrain with their precarious load, and the wheelbarrow team reached the main camp at Itivnera on the north side of the isthmus. This was the closing phase of one of the latest archeological activities in the Norse settlements of Greenland.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Before embarking on an account of the work carried out since the end of World War II up to the wheelbarrow episode, it may be helpful to briefly sketch the historical background of Greenland's medieval Scandinavians and the archeological investigations carried out before the last war.

The fabulous but altogether historical Eirik the Red discovered Greenland in 982 and three years later organized its colonization from Iceland. Fourteen ships reached Greenland, and these last of the Vikings settled down to a relatively peaceful life of sheep farming, hunting, and fishing in two major settlements, called the "Eastern" and the "Western", situated respectively in the fjords of present-day Julianehaab and Godthaab districts. In the year 1000 Eirik's son, Leif the Lucky, introduced Christianity to Greenland, bringing with him a priest named Thormod from the court of King Olaf Tryggvason of Norway. By 1124 the population felt it should have a bishop. The King

^{*} Parentheses throughout the article with the letter W, M or E and a number indicate the Western, Middle, or Eastern settlements and the respective ruin sites in question.



Excavating the ruins at Eqalugialik, which were hoped to be those of a church. Father Wolfe is on the right, and the hóp, or bay, may be seen in the background.

of Norway and the Archbishop of Lund obliged them with a certain Arnold, the first of the nine "Bishops of Garðar", who resided in Greenland from 1126 to 1377. In 1261 the Greenland Republic yielded to pressure from Bergen and Rome and subjected itself to the Norwegian Crown.

The country made a name for itself in medieval Europe through the exportation of white hunting falcons, polar bears (always a regal gift), and walrus tusks. Its heroes explored the west coast of Greenland at least as far north as Melville Bay, discovered the American continent, and possibly planted

the "Kensington Stone" in Minnesota. Its clergy contributed tithes to the Crusades, built at least 21 churches and chapels, and fostered the foundation of two cloisters: one for Benedictine nuns and the other for Augustinian monks.*

The historical records bear witness to a hardy people, who had their joys and sorrows, their triumphs and failures, their Christian convictions and their superstitions. Within a period of five hundred years their culture grew, flourished, and declined. Then everything vanished (there are dozens of

* More precisely, the "Canon Regulars of St. Augustine".

theories why)—except hundreds of silent ruins, the raw material of archeology.

When Hans Egede, a Norwegian Lutheran minister, recolonized Greenland two hundred years later with the hope of reviving the word of God among the descendants of his own Scandinavian forebears, all he found were ruins and Eskimos. He examined the former for the first time in 1723. Since that time a more or less steady stream of missionaries, explorers, and finally professional archeologists have scraped away at the remnants of early Norse culture in Greenland.

Though the early interest did contribute to a steadily greater knowledge of the extent of the ruins, the first identifications of the various buildings and even of the location of the two settlements were misleading. More systematic and scientific work began with the expedition of Gustav Holm in 1880, followed up by Daniel Bruun in 1894 and 1903. Undoubtedly the most prominent of all the Danish archeologists who have contributed to our knowledge of the Norse settlements in Greenland is Poul Nørlund, who carried out the excavations at Brattahlíð, the home of Eirik the Red, at Herjólfnes with its sensational graveyard finds, and at Garðar, the episcopal seat. At the latter place, while excavating the ruins of the cathedral, Dr. Nørlund made the unparalleled discovery of a bishop's grave. The skeleton was still clasping the remains of a crosier (bishop's staff), the head of which was carved out of walrus tusk. It was Nørlund, too, who discovered the two monasteries as well as several other churches and scores of new ruins.

His successor was Aage Roussell, who had assisted him in later years. Roussell

carried out further important excavations and authored a systematic study of the Norse ruins in Greenland in the light of architectural influences from Iceland, Norway, and even the British Isles. Roussell in his turn was succeeded in the field by his earlier assistant, Christen Leif Vebæk, whose most important work was carried out after World War II. This brings us up to the matter at hand.

POST-WAR ARCHEOLOGY

If the last war marks the beginning of a new era in world history, it should be understood from the outset that it is only an arbitrary milestone of archeological progress in Greenland. It is true enough that no excavations were made during the war and that when work began again it was with new equipment and some new techniques. But so closely connected were the pre-war and post-war investigations, that Vebæk, the man who personifies them and carried most of them out, rushed back to Greenland at the war's close not only to pick up the thread of his scientific work, but also to marry his Greenlandic fiancée, from whom the war had separated him almost on the eve of their marriage. Another archeologist, Count Eigil Knuth, also jumped aboard the first available ship and—once in Greenland—trekked far inland to examine a mysterious ruin that had him bothered during the war.

During eleven summers between 1945 and 1960 eight major and several minor excavations were made, and extensive topographical exploration was carried out. Each of these fields will be considered separately, and mention will also be made of the sensational discovery made in 1961.



*A Norse cairn at Eqaugialik, at the head of the Itivdlia Fjord.
In the darker area below is the Norse ruin site W 45.*

Excavations

The first post-war excavations took place in the summers of 1945, 1946 and 1948 at the Benedictine convent in Unartoq Fjord (E 149). The nunnery is mentioned in a document written or dictated by a certain priest, Ívar Bárðarson, who was what we would call the "Vicar General" in Greenland between 1341 and 1362 or 1364. His description, extant chiefly in a number of Old Danish translations, runs like this: "Far up in this fjord (Hrafnfjörður) lies a convent of the Order of St. Benedict... There are many islets in the fjord, and the convent together with the Cathedral owns them all. On these islets there

is a great deal of warm water, which is so hot in winter that no one can approach it; but in summer it is just right for bathing. Many are restored to good health and cured of sickness there."

Though Vebæk argues that the Norse name of the fjord was Siglufjörður and not Hrafnfjörður (cf. below page 391), there can be no doubt that the fjord in question is identical with present-day Unartoq, for the only hot springs in southwest Greenland are on the island of Unartoq in the middle of the fjord, a little south of the cloister. When Nørlund discovered a church among the ruins there in 1932, the

location of the convent was established with certainty.

Vebæk counted no less than 26 buildings, all of them, unfortunately, completely fallen in and poorly preserved. He was able, nevertheless, in the course of the excavations to discern three distinct groups: 1) the church and cemetery, 2) the dwelling house, and 3) the farm buildings.

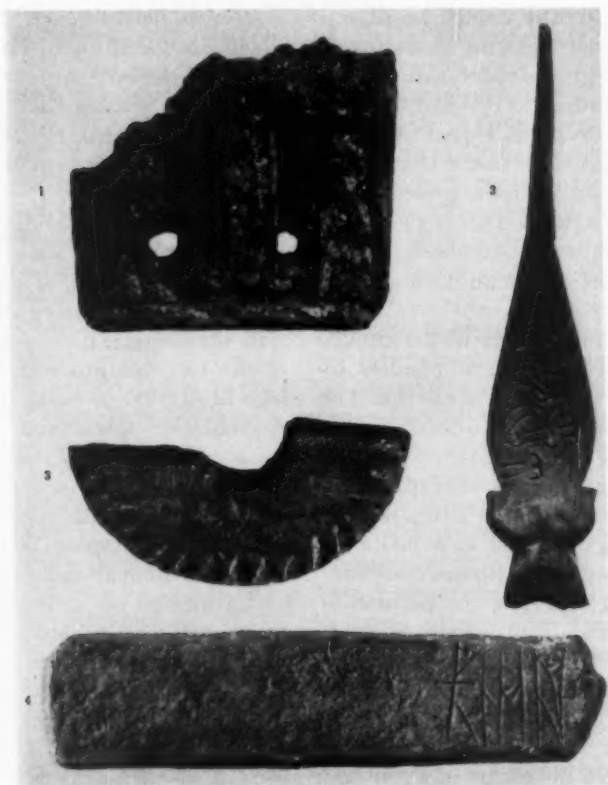
The church ruin was a simple rectangle about 50 x 30 ft. Its walls, preserved to 39 inches at the highest, were constructed of large, carefully selected, but uncut stone, fitted tightly together and calked perhaps with clay. The west gable was completely missing, as is often the case with the Greenland churches, a fact explained, no doubt, by the use of wood, which has disappeared without a trace. The Norsemen were constrained by the lack of trees in Greenland to build in stone; but since a wooden church was considered more elegant (at least in the earlier period), they expressed their respect for God's house by building the front gable with what imported lumber or drift wood they were able to get hold of.

Though some 20 graves were found within the church, over 200 were discovered in the surrounding churchyard, closed in by a four-sided dike about 95 x 80 ft. The skeletal remains in the cemetery were better preserved than those in the church. All the bodies lay in an east-west direction with the head at the west side in accordance with the ancient Christian custom of burying the dead in such a way that they will be facing the east when the Lord appears at the Last Judgment. As was also the custom, the arms were folded over the breast, but there seems to have been no trace of the wooden

crosses often found in other Greenland graves. An interesting feature of some of these graves was evidence of mass burials. Bodies of men, women and children were found heaped uncereemoniously in common graves. Vebæk proposes this as evidence of an epidemic and suggests the possibility of the "Black Death", that ravaged Norway in the middle of the fourteenth century. There is, however, no historical confirmation of this. The chronicles of the period are silent about Greenland and Iceland.

Just east of the churchyard lay an extensive mound about 265 ft. long and 80 ft. wide. The excavation, which proved extremely difficult to carry out, finally revealed the remains of several buildings, chief among them a large long house type, built of stone and sod and containing many rooms. This must have been the convent itself, where the nuns had their cells, dining hall and chapter room. Only the floors, the lowest part of the walls, and remains of what must have been an imposing façade of large stones were discernible. It was therefore nearly impossible to determine with certainty the use of the various rooms. But there was one exception. That curiously enough was the pantry. Here was found the remainder of seven wooden vats with diameters from three to four feet. They were probably used for food stuffs, most likely for milk. We know that the Norsemen had not only sheep and goats but also cows.

The extensive farming activity carried out at this medieval convent is borne out by the numerous farm buildings, most of them within the dike enclosing the fertile home field. Here are the ruins of cow stables, barns, sheep



Danish National Museum

Artifacts found at excavations of Norse ruins in Greenland. 1. Fragment of soapstone relief of the Crucifixion, found at an upland farm in Vatnahverfi. 2. A wooden spoon handle found at the convent. 3. Fragment of wooden sun bearing dial for the pantry. 4. Spade handle made of whale bone, bearing the inscription "Gunnar" in runes.

folds and dry-wall store houses.

The excavations yielded a large quantity of artifacts or fragments thereof, many of them of wood, bone, and other materials not usually well preserved in Norse ruins in Greenland. Of special interest are the following: 1) A zipperlike arrangement on one of the garments found in the cemetery.

This consists of a series of flat, iron rings sewn alternately to the two edges of the opening in such a way that a string drawn through them would hold the flaps together. Admittedly it was easier to "zip out" than to "zip in". 2) A beautifully carved spoon inscribed with the word "sbon" (spoon) in both ribbon runes and ordinary runes. The

artisan apparently wanted no disputes among the archeologists about the use of the object. 3) A slender nail made of bone with a hole at one end, in which a piece of cloth was lodged. A bodkin perhaps. 4) A short stump of reed rope $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, probably part of a ship's hawser. This is the first of its kind found in Greenland.

Most interesting of all the finds, however, was a half of a thin, wooden disc $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter with a circular hole in the center and regular, triangular incisions around the rim. This seems to have been a wooden version of what the Norsemen called a "sólarskeinn" (sun stone), a kind of bearing dial used extensively in navigation before the compass—and as a matter of fact, still used today (in more scientific form) for determining the position of a ship in relation to a fixed point. If the disc is really a bearing dial, it is the only one that has ever been found in Greenland and the only one made of wood found anywhere. Strange that it was dug up in the pantry of a convent! Of course, it could also have been part of a candlestick holder!

Though the excavations at the convent had not been entirely completed in the summer of 1948, the National Museum expedition of the following year, again under the leadership of Vebæk, set to work unearthing a double farm (E 71) in the interesting "Vatnahverfi". This is a vast expanse of grassy hill country northeast of Julianehaab. Minnesota's "thousand lakes" have nothing on the Norsemen's "Vatnahverfi". The word itself means "Lake Settlement". Here are the ruins of at least forty farms, most of them far inland. This may seem a bit surprising, since the Norsemen are generally con-

sidered as fjord dwellers. Nevertheless, about one-fourth of all the Norse ruin sites in Greenland are situated inland, where good grazing land and reindeer herds compensated for the inconveniences in transportation and sea hunting.

The double farm is situated on opposite banks of a shallow stream running through a spit of land between two lakes. The complex on the north side, the larger and probably the older of the two, comprises thirteen buildings. Most of them make up the usual ensemble of sheep and goat stalls, barns, cow stables, and storehouses. The dwelling, a long house type measuring 86 x 36 ft., is built together with a cow barn that extends the total length to 165 ft. Although there are in Greenland a number of "centralized farms", as Roussell has dubbed them, where nearly all the buildings are squeezed together in a labyrinthine complex under one roof, there never seems to be indication of men and animals having dwelt in the same room. Here at the north farm only the cow barn is connected with the house, no doubt to facilitate feeding in the winter months.

The dwelling itself consists of six to seven rooms arranged in two rows. Vebæk was able to identify three of the rooms as the living room, kitchen, and pantry. In the latter were found the remains of three wooden barrels recessed into the floor. In one of them were the skeletal remains of about a hundred mice! These are the first ever discovered in Greenland, and since then only one lonely mouse has been found at a ruin in the Western Settlement. Vebæk suggests that they jumped in for a drink of milk and couldn't get out. Any one have a better explanation?

The south farm comprised only seven buildings: a cow barn, several storehouses and folds, and the dwelling house. The latter was relatively well preserved, some of the walls remaining intact to over three feet. There were nine rooms arranged in three rows, a transitional stage from the long house to the passage house. Among the rooms was a bath with a collapsed stove. From the sagas we know that the Norsemen enjoyed steam baths. They set a fire under large stones and then poured water on them. After relaxing in the steam for some time they would run outside and roll around naked in the cold snow. A number of bath houses have been discovered before in Greenland, but the fact that we here have one in a room of the dwelling house is a bit unusual. Perhaps by this period they had abandoned the hardier half of the treatment!

The excavation on both sides of the stream produced many interesting objects, among them a whalebone spade handle with the runic inscription of a man's name, "Gunnar", and a small plate of soapstone also with a rune inscription, "Magna", perhaps a woman's name. Several articles of iron were found, including an axe. Objects of bone included checkers and combs. The midden (refuse heap) of the south farm revealed a vast quantity of animal bones, both domestic and wild: horse, cow, sheep, goat, dog, possibly swine, whale, seal, walrus, polar bear, reindeer, hare, fox, and various fish and fowl. This gives a good idea of the Norsemen's farming and hunting activities, and consequently also of their diet.

The expedition of 1949 was continued the following year, during which

work was concluded at the double farm and also at two others. One of these lies high up in the mountain area of the "Vatnahverfi" near the shore of a little lake (E 167). It was a large farm of no less than fifteen buildings, among them not only the ordinary dwelling house but also a peculiar livestock building with living quarters. The dwelling house was once again of the long house type, 73 x 26-40 ft., with five rooms in two rows. Its walls were well preserved and permitted interesting observation of the building technique. Two of the rooms were identifiable: the living room with a long fire and the kitchen with two fireplaces built into the walls. A bath house, separate from the dwelling, was also uncovered.

On approaching this farm one is immediately arrested by an extremely well preserved storehouse built of large stones and standing to a height of over six feet. It measures 13 x 26 ft. and has two rooms, one of them quite small. Store houses of this type are among the best preserved ruins in Greenland. This is because they were usually built on a solid rock shelf or even on top of a huge boulder, together with the fact that they were always built entirely of stone. Sod, on the other hand, was used extensively in the dwelling houses and stables and explains in great part their poor state of preservation.

Most interesting of all the ruins at this mountain farm is the combination dwelling and livestock building. This was built in roughly circular form around the edges of a sloping shelf rock, which forms a kind of central courtyard. The lay-out is in a class by itself among the Greenland ruins. There were at least fifteen rooms in

the complex, some of them bearing definite traces of human habitation, while others were obviously cow stables, as can be seen from the stall stones that are still standing. The really remarkable thing about this ruin is not only its unique arrangement but even more so the fact that the remains of a human being were found in one of the passageways. An examination of the badly decomposed skull and other bones indicated that the person was a Norseman, evidently the last inhabitant of the farm. Was he killed on the spot by Eskimos? Did he collapse there in the hallway from sickness, cold or hunger? There is no way of telling. This is but another mystery in the Norsemen's puzzling disappearance.

Among the notable artifacts found at this farm were iron knives and half of a pair of iron sheep shears, an object never before found in Greenland. Equally unique were fragments of two crucifixion scenes carved in soapstone. Other reliefs of this type that have been found were carved out of wood.

Now we will leave C. L. Vebæk for the time being and join Jørgen Meldgaard, who in 1952 carried out minor excavations at two farms in the Western Settlement (Godthaab district). One of these was at Nipáitsoq (W 54), near the south end of the clay and quicksand filled Ameragdla Fjord. Here he found evidence of the house having been destroyed by fire and discovered Eskimo arrowheads among the ashes. This was a very interesting observation, since Eskimo folklore relates stories of their attacking and burning Norse farms. A letter of Pope Nicholas V in 1448 likewise mentions that a "barbarous people" (*barbari*) burnt the Norsemen's homes and churches, but all

things considered, it seems more likely that the barbarians referred to by the Pope were actually English pirates and that the episode took place not in the Western Settlement but in the Eastern. But that's another story.

Meldgaard's second excavation was at present-day Qornoq in the Godthaab Fjord. Here Norse ruins were quite unexpectedly discovered below extensive Eskimo ruins, which had been built right onto the foundations. (W 69). This seems to have been fairly common practice among the Eskimos. It was only natural for them to save time and labor by employing either the standing wall lines of the Norse houses or the stones from them for their own houses. In several cases they used Norse ruins for cemeteries, for the Eskimo burial custom was to lay the dead right on the ground and build a little shelter around them.

In the summer of 1953 Meldgaard had occasion to study a puzzling ruin at the tip of Nûgssuaq peninsula, a good 700 miles north of the Western Settlement. The stone construction is about 14 ft. square, and the walls must have been about 6 ft. high. The entrance, facing the east, is three ft. long. According to Eskimo traditions, this is a bear trap built by one of the heroes of their folklore. It must, however, have been a house of some kind, built either by the Norsemen or by Dutch whalers of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Excavation of the floor area brought no revealing artifacts to light, but Meldgaard contends that both the mode of construction and the proportions point to Norse origin. That the Norsemen would build a hunting shelter or the like so far north is not at all surprising. We know from both the

*J. Meldgaard**"The Bear Trap" at Nugssuaq.*

sagas and a rune stone found beyond the 72nd parallel that they penetrated far north on hunting and exploration voyages.

Vebæk returned to Greenland in 1954 to carry out excavations in the region around the cryolite mine at Ivigtut. Though the farms of this area apparently belonged to the Eastern Settlement, they lie somewhat isolated to the north of it. Archeologists have, therefore, come to refer to them as forming the "Middle Settlement", a word, however, never appearing in the historical documents. Work was undertaken at three ruin groups, (M 10, 15, and 21) but only the second and third were fully excavated. None of them, unfortunately, proved of special in-

terest. They were all very poorly preserved, and the artifacts found were of no particular significance.

The same summer Vebæk began preliminary excavations at a more promising site in the present town of Narsaq, near Julianehaab (E 17a). The ruins here had previously been released from preservation due to the needs of the expanding town. But when the workmen began digging foundations for a new building, one of them plucked out a wooden stick with a long runic inscription on it. Work was halted immediately. That was in 1953. Vebæk began his work in 1954 and more or less completed it in 1958. This was the last *major* excavation to date, but it revealed one of the earliest farms

in Greenland, probably dating from the period of Eirik the Red's colonization. This is indicated not only from the number of culture layers but also by the runic inscription mentioned above, which is a pre-Greenlandic, Norwegian type of the late Viking Age. Erik Moltke, a Danish runologist, has deciphered it thus: "Bibra is the name of that maiden who is sitting in the blue"—the last word with some uncertainty.

Among the other interesting finds at this ruin was the fragment of a *wooden sword*. Though the object may only be a toy, its type suggests an early eleventh-century dating, another indication of the farm's venerable age. Oddly enough, this is the only sword of any kind ever found in Greenland. The fact may be explained by the shortage of metals in later centuries, which forced the men to forge their warlike weapons into practical tools for survival. Whatever swords may have escaped this fate most likely fell into the hands of the Eskimos, who likewise refashioned them for their own purposes.

Post-war archeology was climaxed in September of this year by nothing less than a sensational discovery. Workmen who were digging the foundations for a new school building at Qagssiarssuk stumbled upon the remains of a skull and remnants of a stone foundation. Within a few weeks Meldgaard had flown from Denmark to investigate and concluded that this was Thjóðhilde's church, known from the sagas to have been built at Brattahlíð by Eirik the Red's wife shortly after the year 1000. The little building was no more than 15 x 18 feet, built of stone and turf, but with a wooden façade at the west

end. Meldgaard reports that there are about 100 graves in the cemetery around the church. He excavated a number of these immediately.

A number of factors make it highly probable—one might almost say certain—that among these graves is that of Leif Eiriksson. Plans to excavate the entire churchyard next spring or summer may result in the discovery of a rune inscription identifying his grave, if, that is, it isn't already among those graves that have been uncovered during the preliminary investigations.

Topographical Investigations

Alongside the work of excavation and closely related to it is the field of topographical investigations. While the former seeks to uncover the mute testimony of stone and tell-tale artifacts, topography endeavors to locate and identify ruin sites in the light of historical data. Although the post-war excavations have certainly revealed many interesting artifacts and clarified numerous constructions, I believe that, aside from the recent, accidental discovery at Qagssiarssuk the more significant contribution to archeology has been made in the field of topography, and this chiefly in the Eastern Settlement.

Since 1945 over a hundred new ruin sites and three churches have been found. Two of the farms were discovered by Eigil Knuth, two by Jørgen Meldgaard, three by the Norwegian writer and explorer Helge Ingstad (who has recently written a book on Greenland's Norsemen). All the others were found by the Vebæk expeditions, including the churches. The searches were carried on both simultaneously with the excavations and during several

summers, such as 1951 and 1952, when all the known ruins in the Western Settlement were accurately plotted for the publication of the Danish Geodetic Institute's new maps of the Godthaab district.

Since the church topography plays such an important role in the identification of the fjords and the farms mentioned in the ancient documents, a brief account of the three churches discovered by Vebæk is in order.

The first of these was found in 1946 on the east shore of the same Unartoq Fjord in which the convent lies, but further out towards the sea. Here at a newly discovered farm comprising 14 to 15 buildings (E 162) lay the completely collapsed ruin of a small church surrounded by a circular dike no more than 73 ft. in diameter. Within this churchyard wall were found several graves, in one of which was a badly decomposed coffin with iron nails. Vebæk contends that this church is beyond all doubt identical with the Norsemen's "Vágar" church, a conclusion that considerably alters the identity of several major fjords in the Eastern Settlement and contradicts Ívar Bárðarson's description of the convent as lying in Hrafnfjörðr. Vebæk, however, bases his conclusion on a comparison of Bárðarson's account with other ancient descriptions and a closer study of the general geography of the area.

The second church was discovered in 1950 among the ruins of a farm (E 23) half way up the same fjord where Eirik the Red settled. It was a fairly large building, now completely fallen in, surrounded by graves—the infallible mark of a church. Its identification as the Norsemen's "Undir Sólar-

fjöllum" presents certain difficulties due to the vague or apparently divergent descriptions of its locality in the old documents, but Vebæk has put forth weighty arguments in its favor.

The last of the church discoveries was made in 1951 at the farm at Eqaluit (E 78). As opposed to the other two churches, this equally collapsed ruin is definitely not one of the "historical churches", that is, those whose names are mentioned in historical documents. It is therefore referred to as a chapel or an annex of the nearest parish church, "Undir Höfda" (W 66). Like the church which Vebæk calls "Vágar", it is surrounded by a circular dike enclosing a cemetery. There are certain indications that it may be of a relatively late date.

PRESENT STATUS

The work done since the war has brought the total of known Norse ruin sites up to 379.* Of these 278 represent farms of varying sizes, and the other 101 are single, isolated ruins, usually sheep folds or hunting shelters. On 17 of the farms are also found churches, 14 of them identical with those mentioned in historical documents. Two of these, in turn, are monastery churches. The remaining three churches must have been annex churches or perhaps simply cemetery chapels.

Historical sources mention 14 churches (including the two cloisters) in the Eastern Settlement and 4 in the Western, as well as 190 farms in the Eastern and 90 in the Western Settlement. If we add to the 18 "historical

* 383 if the "Bear Trap" at Nugssuaq and three new farm ruins located by the present writer in July of this year are included. These new ruin sites are all in the neighborhood of Qagssiarssuk, that is in the "Eastern Settlement".

churches" of the two settlements the additional three unidentifiable ones, we arrive at the conclusion that there were at least 21 churches or chapels at one time or another in medieval Greenland. On the other hand four of the "historical churches" have still to be found: one of them in the Western Settlement, "Hóp" (cf. page 380); and three in the Eastern, Arós, Ísafjörður, and Gardanes.

While only 71 of the 90 "historical farms" have been found in the Western Settlement, the Eastern seems to have more than its quota of 190, since it presumably also included the 22 farms of what we call the Middle Settlement—bringing its total up to 207. This mathematical approach, however, can be misleading, for the ruins we find today may very well have been abandoned already before or built after the date from which our historical sources originate. As a matter of fact, it is the Eastern, not the Western, Settlement which gives greater promise of finding new ruins. Moreover, only a relatively small number of the Greenland ruins have been systematically excavated, so there is still possibility of finding not only the missing "historical churches", but also more annex chapels.

The above facts and figures indicate one of the future tasks of Norse archaeology in Greenland: the discovery of new ruins. This is necessary if a full picture of the extent of the medieval colonies is to be obtained and new light thrown on the unsolved problems of identifying all the fjords and places mentioned in documents.

A more intricate task, moreover, and one often involving refined, modern methods, is the determination of several specific questions connected with the mysterious disappearance of the Norsemen: 1) more exact dating of the maximum and minimum age of animal bones in the middens by C-14 dating in order to establish, if possible, when the individual farms were built and abandoned; 2) determination of climatic conditions by pollen analysis; 3) an examination of a sufficiently large quantity of human skeletal remains to ascertain whether there was any physical degeneration through disease; 4) a systematic study of all the ruins for traces of incendiary; and 5) a closer scrutiny in the culture deposits for indications of Norse and Eskimo amalgamation. This might also be done through anthropological-anatomical investigations.

Lastly, there is always the possibility of discovering artifacts of historical significance, especially runic inscriptions, that might give a clue to the Norsemen's fate. In this connection it is interesting to note that a *major* excavation has never been carried out at the Augustinian monastery, the place where one would be most apt to find historical accounts. (A great part of Iceland's history, for example, was written by monks or at least by its learned clerics.) Admittedly, the chances of recovering parchments are slim to say the least, and the monastery is surprisingly small. But one never knows what mysteries may come to light at the tip of the spade.

The Reverend Michael Wolfe, O.M.I., an American now a resident of Godthaab, is the only Catholic missionary priest in Greenland. He has for a number of years made a special study of the Norse ruins and has taken part in excavations in the "Western Settlement."

OLD NORWEGIAN SILVER

BY INGER-MARIE LIE

THE late Middle Ages were in many ways a rich and prosperous era for Norway. The Norwegian churches possessed huge treasures in silver and precious objects—but only little of all this remains today. Crucifixes, altar chalices, reliquaries and large tomes mounted with silver and precious stones are listed in the inventories that have come down to us. These works were partly imported, partly domestic, but most of them were unfortunately destroyed during the Reformation. Still, a certain idea of their quality and opulence may be gained by contemplating the few objects that have been preserved. Our first illustration shows the magnificent chalice ordered by Bishop Salomon of Oslo and donated to Slidre Church in Valdres. Its shape is elegant, almost tensile, with a rich ornamentation of precious stones and enamel plaques. It was made in Oslo in the fourteenth century.

In Norwegian museums it is possible to study silverware through the ages; thus, from the beginning of the seventeenth century we find, among other things, a collection of tankards of slender, cylindrical shape, with handles and lids. Their engraved decoration represents hunting scenes and other customary Renaissance ornamental motifs. Inside, the tankards are provided with a series of knobs or buttons, the idea being that a man could show his capacity by drinking down his ale from button to button. In form and decoration they are related to objects made on

the Continent at that time, the closest models being German or Danish silver tankards. During the seventeenth century many foreign craftsmen settled in Norway owing to the troubled times in the rest of Europe. Family names of goldsmiths, such as Reimers, Rømer, and Finckenhagen, point to their German or Danish origin. Yet this was the time when Norwegian silver gained its distinctive stamp, its lines evincing a peculiar, buoyant strength. Fig. 2 shows such a tankard made in Bergen about 1640 by the well-known Bergen goldsmith Lucas Steen. We still have a number of such Renaissance tankards. They were made in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, but from smaller towns too, like Tønsberg and Drammen, we have objects dating back to the early part of the seventeenth century. Besides these large tankards we have a number of goblets and spoons and some bowl-shaped containers that were used for liquid food. All these objects exhibit both simplicity of form and exquisite engraving.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the simple, quiet Renaissance style was replaced by the Baroque style. The Baroque tankard swells out and becomes heavy, with a strongly arched handle. It looks almost as though it were rolling along on spherical feet or else resting on lions couchant. The chased ornamentation sparkles and glitters; foliage and floral designs abound. We find the same exuberant tulip motif as is seen in the woven cushion covers from the valley of Gud-



K. Teigen

Fig. 1. Chalice presented by Bishop Salomon to Slidre Church in Valdres.

brandsdal. Fig. 3 shows a Trondheim tankard from the 1680's by master Herman Braner. Its shape is elegant and strong, the ornamentation restrained, but the inscriptions are the most interesting part about it. In front is engraved: "Hans Henrik Lind—Martha Tronsdatter 1734" and on the lid "Tron Pedersen—Marit Andersdatter 1688". The tankard was probably ordered as a wedding gift for the latter couple, and when their daughter and her husband inherited it they, in turn, had their names and the new date engraved on it. The inside buttons are not missing either, for a man was still expected to drink down his ale from one button to the next when the tankard circulated at table.

Besides these large tankards there are also some very small ones. Some

have guessed that they were intended for hard liquor, but the engraved inscriptions tell another story. On such a miniature tankard, made in Oslo, we read the following inscription: "A. D. 1712, on August 9, my son Poul Poulsen was born into this world and received this as a christening gift."

Then as now silver was considered one of the finest gifts for weddings as well as for baptism. Besides, it was actually a money investment; people would buy silver when they had some extra money, and they enjoyed showing off their acquisitions.

Other objects from the seventeenth century are goblets, platters and large covered tureens, and also numerous spoons. A spoon was simple enough to make. Often it would represent a jour-



K. Teigen

Fig. 2. An ale tankard, made by Lucas Steen, Bergen.

neyman's probation work, or it might be used for an engagement present. People would bring their own spoons and knives along at parties. Forks came only into use later; as long as possible people used the simplest of all tools, their fingers!

After 1700, in answer to new needs, silver began to be wrought in other forms. Coffee and tea had made their appearance. These beverages could not be imbibed from large tankards, so new forms had to be fashioned. China and glass came into general use; silver was used for coffee-pots, sugar-bowls, tea-pots, and tea-caddies. Norway's probably oldest tea-pot was made in 1715 in Trondheim and is now on view in the Museum of Arts and Crafts at Oslo. Fig. 4 shows coffee-pots and tea-caddies



K. Teigen

Fig. 4. Coffee pots and tea caddies from Trondheim, 1740-50.



K. Teigen

Fig. 3. Ale tankard, made by Herman Braner, Trondheim.

from Trondheim dating back to 1740-50. The style is Regency, a transition to Rococo. The gleam in the silver is enhanced by these simple shapes. Much work was devoted to the tea-caddy. It was a needed accessory on the tea-table, tea being originally so expensive that the hostess made it herself in the dining-room.

The eighteenth century was an increasingly prosperous era for Norway. Exports of fish and timber brought great riches; Norwegian homes imported their china from Copenhagen and Meissen and their stoneware from Leeds; the big estates ordered their furniture from Paris and London. And for this milieu Norwegian masters created much fine silverware. Rococo was the characteristic style of the day; people of that day were as light and gay



K. Teigen

Fig. 5. A coffee pot and a tea pot in Rococo style.

as the utensils with which they surrounded themselves. The small tea-pot on the accompanying picture shows the grace of Rococo, a bird lightly perched on the lid. This ornament was connected with the annual bird-shoots popular in the eighteenth century. The winner became the "Bird King" for the year and was presented with a prize wrought in silver, perhaps a goblet, a coffee-pot, a tea-pot, or something similar. When this graceful bird-motif had first been adopted it was only natural that it should recur on many tea-pots and tea-caddies. Besides coffee- and tea-pots there were sugar-shakers and salt-cellars in the same gay, coquettish shapes. Nor were cruet-stands for oil and vinegar absent from the

table, and we might also have shown pictures of snuff-boxes and punch-ladles. A flatware silver set from the eighteenth century comprised fork, knife and spoon, the patterns being quite similar to those of today. Most often the ornamental motif was a graceful mussel-shell.

About the close of the eighteenth century Rococo was replaced by the Neoclassic style. Lines became straight; candlesticks now appear as classical columns; sugar-shakers turn into classical urns, and the ornamentation is simplified correspondingly. Delicate engraving goes well with these simple forms, the motifs being garlands, medallions, graceful bows. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Norwegian



K. Teigen

Fig. 6. A sugar bowl, in silver filigree, by an unknown master.



K. Teigen

Fig. 7. A silver tea pot, made by Hans Dahl, Trondheim.

silver is quite similar to Danish silver, but toward the close of the century an English influence can be traced. In addition to the urn-shaped sugar-shakers large sugar-bowls wrought in latticed silver, with a blue glass bowl inside, became the fashion. One such bowl—in filigree work—is shown in Fig. 6.

About 1800 a new style was created in France. Napoleon had been crowned emperor and he surrounded himself with great pomp and glitter. The French Empire style was heavy and ornate, based as it is on Roman models. In Norway a much simplified form of Empire style prevailed; still the classical inspiration remained in vogue, cf. the tea-pot in Fig. 7. The models for Norwegian Empire silver were Danish and English.

There is not much Empire silver in Norwegian museums. About 1814 times were hard, and in 1816, when the Bank

of Norway was founded, an extra tax was levied that proved very onerous. We know that many silver heirlooms were handed over to the authorities and melted down. But it would seem that the really old heirlooms—Baroque and Renaissance tankards—were spared and that in 1816 people preferred to give up silver from their own, or their parents', generation in order to pay taxes and assessments.

Later, however, many a good old tankard has left the farm to which it had belonged since the seventeenth century. In the nineteenth century it became customary for English nobles to go to Norway for salmon fishing and relaxation. They would buy silver tankards, bridal crowns and silver belts from the farmers in West Norway. And today it often happens that one silver object or another is bought back at a much higher price than it brought the seller many years ago.

Inger-Marie Lie is a Curator at the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Oslo.

SUICIDE IN DENMARK

By HERBERT HENDIN

IN the summer of 1960 I had completed my work on the problem of suicide in Denmark, and was in Stockholm arranging to do similar work, when President Eisenhower made the speech in which he linked suicide to the practice of socialism in a "fairly friendly European country." That fairly friendly country (he was evidently referring to Sweden) immediately became somewhat less so. The outcry in Denmark from the public and press indicated that the Danes too took the remarks quite personally—Denmark has a still higher rate than Sweden. Even Norway, which has a low suicide rate, but equally developed social welfare measures, was aggrieved. The incident was uncommon only because of Mr. Eisenhower's position. The substance of the comment was familiar enough.

The Danish suicide rate is 22 in 100,000. It is twice that of the United States or England, over three times that of Holland, and there is evidence that it has been higher than that of most of the rest of Europe for the last hundred years. Although it is at present equalled by the suicide rates in Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, and Japan, one can say that, excepting the Japanese, the Danish suicide rate is the most publicized. Certainly it is only in Denmark that visitors on the tourist buses are told by their guides about silverware, Tuborg and Carlsberg beer—and the high local suicide rate.

Long before Mr. Eisenhower's remarks, the problem of suicide in Denmark had been caught up in arguments pro and con about the social welfare measures that obtain in Denmark. Certainly suicide is a measure of social tension within a given society, and studying the motivations of suicidal patients in that society will throw a good deal of light on the sources of those tensions. But suicide is only one barometer of social tension. Crime, alcoholism, homosexuality and neurosis are equally such barometers. One cannot consult one such index without reference to all the others. For example, the Danish homicide rate is strikingly low. While their suicide rate is twice that of the United States, the United States' homicide rate is ten times that of Denmark.

Other questions about Danish suicide are of equal or greater interest than simply the question of its frequency. What motivates a Dane to suicide? Are his reasons different from those of an American or a German? What light do his reasons throw on the particular pressures and tensions within his country? The purpose of studying the motivations of individual Danish suicidal patients is also to answer questions like these. This leads to a consideration of what might be called national character and national psychological conflicts. Such study is an outgrowth of the work pioneered by Columbia's Abram Kardiner, who has for many years been concerned with correlating social institutions with individual character. My

own research with suicidal patients in the United States brought me to this line of inquiry some time ago, and, when it came to studying the Danes, gave me a good basis for making comparisons. For the present purpose, I think it is possible to demonstrate that suicide is at least the likely form of expression that certain social tensions would take in Denmark, given the particular Danish character and circumstances.

Denmark lends itself well to a study of national character and institutions. Although the rural areas of Jutland and Sjælland are as different from Copenhagen as rural Iowa is from New York City, nevertheless Denmark is homogeneous in her traditions, institutions and attitudes in comparison to the hybrid and diverse population of the United States. It was fortunate for this study that an extremely high percentage of the Danish people, including those of relatively little general education, speak English fluently, English being a compulsory language in grade and high schools in Denmark. It was additionally fortunate because my interviewing technique was for the most part psychoanalytic in nature; that is, it relied as much on what the patient unwittingly revealed as on what he actually said. And perhaps my own relative unfamiliarity with the institutions and attitudes of the country turned out to be more of an advantage than a disadvantage. Every day I would be struck by attitudes on the part of my patients remarkably different from attitudes common in the United States but which I would have taken for granted and overlooked had I spent my life in Denmark.

For example, one afternoon I heard a young Danish soldier at the Copenhagen Military Hospital, who had made a suicide attempt, threatening the Danish psychiatrist with a successful attempt if he were returned to camp. The doctor replied that he didn't believe the boy would actually kill himself. The boy in turn said that the doctor couldn't in fact be certain, and that if he did kill himself it would be on the doctor's conscience. Such incidents are extremely common in Denmark, and threatening suicide is perhaps the commonest way that a Danish boy will try to get out of the army. How different from the behavior of American servicemen. Not that our boys want to get out of the service any the less, but how different is the means they are likely to employ—vague psychosomatic complaints or difficult-to-diagnose syndromes (including, for instance, the famous low back pain), are probably the most common. Suicide threats are relatively infrequent. The American boy feels that the threat of suicide is futile for he has little expectation that those around him are going to take him at all seriously; and in a large measure he is right. The Danish boy, on the other hand, can be quite certain that such threats will arouse immediate concern and anxiety among his comrades and superiors. In the United States, one finds that suicide threats occur less among the military than among civilians. To be effective, a threat must have a receiver, and among Americans such threats are usually directed at mothers, fathers, wives and husbands. The American sergeant is none of these.

On another afternoon, while a rather sick Danish girl was telling me

about her life and childhood, she stopped and said that she could go no further because to do so would only make me feel guilty. Why should it make me feel guilty? Well, she said, because I probably had had a happier childhood and I would feel guilty on that account. I assured her that since I did not feel responsible for her unhappy childhood, I would not feel guilty—that, at most, I might only feel fortunate to have escaped whatever she had gone through. She was then able to continue. But what was this girl doing? She obviously *wished* to make me feel guilty, and then felt guilty herself for wanting to make me feel so. What a refined, sophisticated and complex psychology of guilt! The behavior of this girl and the Danish soldier could be reiterated in a number of similar illustrations and was indicative of a particular and extraordinary knowledge of, use of, and ability to arouse guilt in others through one's own suffering or misfortune; and the expectation of being able to do so has important bearing on the whole question of suicide.

It also raises the question of where this is learned. Does the Danish mother use the arousal of guilt as a disciplinary technique and, if so, how much? It is one of many kinds of discipline that can be used with children. It is in fact used by many subcultures within the United States, and no one can say for certain how effective it is compared with other forms of discipline. But from interviews with Danish patients and talks with Danish mothers and Danish psychiatrists, particularly those working with children, it is evident that this is the principal form of dis-

cipline used in Denmark. The mother simply lets the child know how hurt she is and how badly she feels at his or her misbehavior. The child is thereby disciplined—and at the same time gets a lesson in the technique of arousing guilt which he can later put to his own uses.

Discussion of the problem of guilt leads naturally enough to the whole question of aggression and how it is handled, expressed or controlled. In general, far less overt destructiveness or violence is evident among Danish patients than will be seen among American patients. Even in the United States, patients of Scandinavian origin in a "disturbed ward" are more apt to be mute than actively enraged and throwing things. A disturbed ward in a Danish hospital is altogether a far quieter place than a similar ward in one of our hospitals. The strikingly low Danish homicide rate, in comparison with the American, is also relevant here. In a recent year there were only twenty-eight homicides in the entire country, thirteen of which were children killed in connection with their parents' suicides.

This control of aggression begins, of course, in childhood. The Danish child, while indulged in many ways, is not permitted anything like the aggressiveness toward his parents and siblings that is tolerated in an American child. Consequently, Danish children appear to Americans exceedingly well-disciplined and well-behaved, while American children often seem like monsters to the Danes.

If there is, by the way, a socially acceptable outlet for aggression among the Danes, it is their sense of humor. They are very fond of teasing and are

proud of their wit. Their humor will often cloak aggressive barbs in such a manner as to get the point across without actually provoking open friction.

Now certainly a great deal has been written, with regard to suicide, about the importance of aggression turned inward. Yet, it is far from the whole story about suicide in general and very far from the whole story about suicide in Denmark. The English, for example, curb aggression in their children and have a low homicide rate without the high Danish suicide rate.

It is rather the forms of dependence in Denmark that are unique, in my observation, and equally important and fundamental to the whole Danish vulnerability to depression and suicide. As one Danish psychiatrist put it to me, you can, in a way, divide Denmark into two groups: those who are looking for someone to take care of them and those who are looking for someone to take care of. There is a good deal of truth in this epigram.

Here, too, it is best to begin with the child. The Danish child's dependence on his mother is encouraged far more than that of the American child. Danish mothers are most apt to boast of how well their children look, how well they eat, and how much they weigh—and far less likely to boast of those activities or qualities of the child that in any way tend to separate him from the mother: how fast the child can walk or talk or do things by himself. The child is fondled, coddled and hugged more often, and probably to a later age, than is general in the United States. The American mother may not curb her child's aggressiveness—out of the fear that she may damage his initiative. The Danish mother is much less

ruled by this concern and the child's aggressiveness is strictly checked—is, in a sense, part of the price he pays for his dependence. Of course, the very checking of the child's aggressiveness serves, in turn, to increase and foster this dependence. Such behavior appears to make the separation from the mother, when it does come, all the harder to bear. Many seek a return to the maternal relationship either directly or through a mother-substitute, while others achieve this kind of gratification vicariously—through attending to the needs of the first group.

Of course, mixtures and alterations are common. Characteristic was the attitude of one 22-year-old Danish girl who was unable to manage her own life in Copenhagen and who yearned to return to her parents' farm in north Sjælland and to be taken care of by her mother. In the next breath she expressed the idea that perhaps the solution to her problem was to go to England and live with a young artist she had met while there on a visit, since he was totally helpless and needed her.

The search for this dependence results in greater need of the sexes for each other, and more moving of the sexes toward each other, with less fear and more ease than is usual in the United States. Mutual attraction is not impeded, either, by the extensive competition between the sexes that is so common in the United States. Of course, these expectations of dependent gratification from the opposite sex are often disappointed and are a major cause for the ending of relationships and a major factor in Danish divorces.

This dependency expresses itself in a variety of ways. For example, resentment on the part of the fathers at the

birth of children is quite common and is most strikingly evident in the widespread loss of sexual interest on the part of the husband after the birth of the first child. On the other hand, sexual unresponsiveness among Danish women appears to be as widespread as it is in the United States. This, despite their very feminine manners and their relative non-competitiveness with men. Female unresponsiveness in Denmark does not appear to be of the guilt-ridden sort common in the United States thirty years ago, or of the competitive sort common today. Rather it seems to be caused by the woman's dependent longings and by her image of herself as a little girl rather than a grown woman.

It is only this dependency concern that can explain the Danes' extreme vulnerability to depression and suicide following the ending of relationships. Both the protector and the protected will be vulnerable in such a situation. Typical was the attitude of one man who made a serious suicide attempt when his wife left him after twenty years of marriage. He had not been happy with her and in many ways he had precipitated her leaving; but three months later he said he had no desire to live because there was no one to take care of his apartment, to prepare his meals, and to attend to his needs.

I have spoken of the manipulation of guilt, the control of aggression, and the forms of dependency. My last observation on the subject of dependency is perhaps the most interesting. Related to the whole question of dependency but important in its own right, are the Danish attitudes toward death and afterlife and suicide itself.

In working with suicidal patients in the United States, it is not unusual for one to encounter fantasies of reunion after death with a lost loved one. But in Denmark such fantasies are so much more common as to be almost the rule. This, despite the fact that most of the Danes I interviewed tended to stress their "not being religious," with an overtone of pride. Yet, the Lutheran version of an afterlife is universally taught in the schools and the child often picks up the idea of reunion after death from his parents even before school. Even if formal religion ceases to be of interest in later life, the idea of afterlife and a reunion with loved ones after death remains. Such fantasies are not only more common among the Danes, they are more openly expressed; with American patients they generally have to be ascertained from dreams. Certainly the hold of such ideas is consistent with the dependency constellation of which I have already spoken.

I saw one Danish patient with such a fantasy following a serious suicide attempt in which he had turned on the gas. He was a 56-year-old man who had been separated for several months from his wife. When questioned, he expressed the idea that after death he expected to be reunited with his mother who had died eight years before—and eventually, following his wife's death, with his wife. He felt that he and his wife would not have the difficulties between them in an afterlife that they had had on earth. He recalled having held such a conception of an afterlife from his earliest school years, and perhaps before. When asked if he had not also been taught, as are Catholics in America, that, yes, you

would go to heaven but, no, you would not get there if you killed yourself, he replied that he had been taught that but he did not believe this part of the teaching. He felt there was nothing one would not be forgiven if one repented. The last thing he had done before turning on the gas was to say a prayer in which he asked forgiveness for what he was about to do; with that, he felt confident that his admission to an afterlife was assured. His attitudes in these matters turned out to be quite typical of Danish patients.

And in fact the best and most perceptive prototypes of such reunion-in-death fantasies, apart from the dreams of individual patients, are to be found in that singular Danish literature, the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. There is "The Little Match Girl" who, while freezing to death in the cold, lights her matches and sees the image of her grandmother, who is the only person who ever loved her and with whom she is reunited after her death. There is "The Steadfast Tin Soldier" who can only be united with the ballerina doll in the fire that destroys both of them. The Andersen stories are a mine of these fantasies of death, dying, and afterlife. Suicide itself is treated almost directly in "The Old Street Lamp." The lamp fears decomposition, and it is relieved of this fear when it obtains the power to kill itself, so to speak, by turning to rust in one day. (Suicidal patients often feel a sense of mastery over all sorts of anxieties, including fears of death: their idea is that they can end their lives at will.) The lamp finally decides not to use this power, that even though a new existence might be better, it will not seek it, since there are others (the watchman

and his wife) who care about it and whom it must consider.

Fantasies of rebirth are often associated with reunion after death. "The Ugly Duckling" appeals to the idea that while in the present life one may be unloved and unwanted, in some future existence one's whole state can be quite different, the duckling is "re-born" as a swan. While there is no dying in the story, the psychological idea of rebirth is there.

By and large, the love-death theme—the idea that without love there will be death, but that perhaps in death the desire for love will be gratified—runs through the Andersen stories. The boy who is in bondage to "The Snow Queen" is emotionally frozen: he has a "heart like ice" and can obtain pleasure in reason only. It is only by the strength of the love and faith of little Gerda that he can be returned to normal.

One should point out that these are by no means the universal themes of all fairy tales. Only consider that in the Andersen tales competition and performance are not important. Neither giants nor dragons have to be killed in order for the hero to succeed in whatever he is up to.

To be sure, death is as taboo a subject in Denmark as in the United States, if not more so. Parents are uncomfortable when their children bring it up. The Danes find funerals painful and wish them over as soon as possible, and they are often uncomfortable around a bereaved person. They expect a short period of grieving and then the subject is to be dropped. And such discomfort is in keeping with their anxiety about separation, loss, or abandonment by a source of depend-

ency gratification. Several Danish psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists have expressed the idea that a longer period of grieving would probably be salutary, a sort of safety valve.

Suicide itself is less taboo than it is in the United States and is probably much less so than in Catholic countries. Patients who make suicide attempts and fail express less shame at having made the attempt than do such patients in the United States. The Danish patient is more apt to express shame at not having successfully completed the act than he is over having made the attempt. While the wife or husband of the suicidal patient may feel some shame, the attitude of those around the patient is generally one of sympathy or pity. A Danish clergyman has admitted to me that the early church teaching that suicide is immoral has little effect, even in religious families, when suicide actually occurs or is attempted. Then, too, there is bound to be a weakening of such a taboo when so many Danes know personally friends and relatives who have killed themselves or made suicide attempts. Suicide does not have to become institutionalized, as it is in Japan, for it to be a known and almost acceptable expression of unhappiness.

I have dwelt on differences between the Danish and American characters. But it is certainly true that in studying suicide in the United States, one may observe any one of the character traits that I have described. American patients of English extraction or Puritan heritage will exhibit great control over the expression of aggression—but people of this background also discourage feelings of excessive dependency. Pa-

tients of southern or eastern European background often use the arousal of guilt to express hostility or to obtain obedience to their wishes; but, just as characteristically, they don't suppress aggression as do the Danes. It is the combination of traits we have examined that would seem to make the Danes liable to suicide rather than to other forms of discharge of aggression and frustration.

The study of suicide in Denmark (or elsewhere) throws light on the particular anxieties and preoccupations of the people in that country. Yet one pattern often associated with suicide elsewhere is important in illuminating Danish character by the very fact of its rarity among the Danes. And in speaking of it, we shall return to the question of socialism raised at the beginning.

The pattern I refer to is organized around performances and competitiveness—and it seems to have little bearing on Danish suicide. If only because of Denmark's proximity to Germany, and because part of her land area had once been controlled by Germany, I looked for the frequently described Germanic hyper-consciousness about performance. In this pattern, the individual has rather fixed, high, and rigid expectations of himself, and a great deal of aggression is tied up with the achievement of these expectations. Failure of achievement in such a culture can be a direct cause for committing suicide. And in such cultures the failure to achieve love will not be interpreted, as in the Danish culture, as an emotional deprivation but more importantly as a poor performance in which the individual gives himself, so to speak, a low mark on love. I have noted

that competitiveness and performance do not figure significantly in the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tales. But the conquest of giants and dragons is crucial and decisive in the folklore of Germanic cultures and the winning of the heroine at the end may be only incidental. In the light of all we have said about Danish family life, upbringing, and attitudes, it is probably not surprising that this performance pattern does not have the life-and-death meaning in Denmark that it appears to have in Germany, Switzerland, and in Japan as well.

Although he finds his fair share of competition in school, the Danish child is not particularly encouraged toward competitiveness by his family, and in general it is understood among both children and adults that one should not stand out too much in any direction, an attitude by no means unknown among Americans, but which is more intense among the Danes. Anyone who violates this rule against conspicuous high performance, whether it be the child at school or the adult at work, is subject to a good deal of envy and dislike.

What is the importance, then, of Danish socialism in fostering the national attitudes toward competition and dependency? Certainly most of these attitudes appear to antedate the social and economic changes of the last few decades in Denmark. All that can be said, I think, is that Danish socialism may give expression to and reinforce these qualities and attitudes in the national character, and these qualities and attitudes, in turn, undoubtedly shape the particular form that social change has taken. Govern-

ment concern for the individual gives a kind of permission for the overt expression of the longing to be taken care of. Even the tone of the letters to the newspapers in Denmark indicates a feeling of passively endured injustice, particularly under personal economic difficulty, and reflects a lesser feeling of responsibility for one's personal destiny than we are accustomed to.

The numerous social welfare agencies give opportunity to those wishing to care for the dependent needs of others, and there is a greater concern than in the United States on the part of those administering the help—whether it be medical care or financial aid—with the welfare of anyone; and there is a virtually unanimous tendency to feel personally responsible for all suffering. In discussing this at a seminar in Copenhagen, one doctor gave me as an illustration—with the aptness of which all agreed—that the entire country can experience a wave of guilt in reading a newspaper account of a man who died in his room and whose body went undiscovered for several days. It is assumed that he was lonely, uncared-for, and probably without friends; virtually everyone may feel personally responsible.

But this is all a far cry from equating socialism and suicide. The earlier-mentioned presence in Norway of equally developed social welfare measures together with a particularly low suicide rate demonstrates the falsity of the equation.

Let us look more closely at the Danish socialistic system. With its lack of natural resources, it is difficult to visualize Denmark as wealthy today under any economic system. Were she to lean toward more capitalistic prac-

tices, there would be no great amount of wealth for her to "capitalize." It is also hard to imagine Denmark surviving in the competitive international economy without a greater degree of internal economic cooperation and planning than we seem to find necessary.

Both the lack of wealth within the country and the high taxes required for Danish social welfare activities limit the accumulation of wealth by individual men. The very fact of this limitation may make for less competition. Individual initiative will accomplish less for someone trying to change his economic situation than it may, for example, in the United States or in Denmark's wealthier neighbor, Sweden. Thus, though in one sense economic life seems more difficult, in another sense Denmark appears to have escaped some of the pressure of the continuing chase for wealth and goods that is seen in so much of the rest of the western world. Living in Copenhagen, one can actually feel in a relatively short time the more relaxed pace of life there in comparison with the pace in cities like New York or Stockholm.

We do not know for certain how a particular people hit upon a particular set of institutions and attitudes with which to regulate their lives, bring up

their children, and earn their bread—out of the several alternatives that may be available. We do know that once they choose a particular way it will have profound *further* effects upon character attitudes and institutions. Yet psycho-social studies are not developed highly enough to allow us to pass judgment as to better or worse ways of doing things or to make very definitive suggestions about doing them differently, either in our own country or elsewhere. For the present, we must gather more knowledge as to the ways in which different social institutions and customs produce individual characters and attitudes. It seems to me that the relatively greater homogeneity of the people in each of the Scandinavian countries would make the study of the differences among those countries and between them and ourselves a particularly fruitful source of information. Further, the Scandinavian countries are pioneering in several social and economic measures in which the rest of the world is interested; some of their ideas and plans have been and will be followed by other countries. If we can learn something from the inevitable difficulties they are bound to encounter in going first, we can only be grateful and trust that they will not begrudge the fact that our paths have been made easier.

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A STRANGE CHRISTMAS MORN

A SHORT STORY

By AXEL HAMBRÆUS

Translated from the Swedish by Signhild V. Gustafson

ON THE BIG PLAIN the farms lay far apart. From Henriksberg's manor it was twelve miles to Graninge church, and most of the way went over wide fertile fields. Here and there was a clump of forest with a few piles of stones, and on the meager slopes, where the blackthorn bloomed in the spring and briers in the summer, lay the small crofters' cottages.

But in the winter, wind and storm went mightily over the wide moors. It was worst when the snow whipped its way over the plain. Anyone who had a long trip to make then must be on his guard. For the snow blotted out all roads and landmarks. The wind penetrated the thickest clothing. Nature's majesty let man feel how small and defenseless he was in all his assumed masterfulness.

Hence when one was to travel in the night to Christmas matins in Graninge church, it was cause for joy if it was a quiet night without storm or snow. And quiet it was usually. Over the dark frosty ground, where snow seldom came before Christmas, there rose an arch of sky glistering with jewels; where the children, on foot and holding mother's hand or with their noses pressed against a car window, sought after the Christ Child's star amid myriads of heavenly lights. Here and there on the wide plain could be seen a Christmas torch moving forward like a man with a lantern. Otherwise lights were sparse, as far apart as people lived. Therefore

the church appeared like a miracle of light when one approached. First of all one saw the wreath of lights on the peak of the glass tower. "She's like a bride, our church at Christmas," an old crofter had once said, and those words had become a proverb in Graninge.

But when Master Henriksson of Henriksberg stood shaving himself that Christmas morning, while mother awakened the children to the glory of the Christmas matins trip, he looked anxiously now and then at the bedroom window, where the whirling snow whipped the pane, and where the gusts of wind played organ music in the pasted strips along the inner windows. The Christmas storm had come! That storm which spooked in so many Christmas tales of people's trips to matins, where many a one had met his death in the drifts, gone astray on the trackless plain.

Now *brukspatron* Henriksson heard the roar of the motor plow which drove past on the road.

"God be praised, I was going to say," mumbled the not very religious master farmer. "If we only get off soon, I think we'll make our way on a plowed road to church."

He went into the nursery as he wiped the knife clean on the towel.

"Hurry with the youngsters, mother, so we'll get started in this confounded weather."

"Good morning, papa, merry Christ-

mas, papa!" a chorus was heard from a quarter of a score of youngsters within, where the nursemaid sat with the youngest on her lap.

"Hokan will stay home today. Karin will stay with him."

Karin, the nursemaid, had a hard time quieting Hokan. But a tear of disappointment pressed forth in the corner of her eye. There was someone she had hoped to catch a glimpse of in church.

Down in the dining-room the whole family gathered at last. No one had much ease for eating. The children were in a hurry to get their wraps on, mother had a thousand duties, and the master himself was strangely anxious about the weather.

Now the auto lights shed their gleam through the glass veranda doors. The chauffeur of the estate was known for his punctuality. The master looked contentedly at his watch.

"Karlsson must have a drop of coffee," said he. "Karin, run out after Karlsson."

Karlsson came in.

"Merry Christmas, sir!" He touched his hand to his cap before taking it off.

"Well, Karlsson, can we make it to church in this weather?"

"The plow has just gone by, so we ought to manage."

"But the wind is uncommonly strong and the snow is tumbling down."

"Yes, it won't be any pleasure trip."

Now the children stormed out into the car. Fru Henriksson was helped into her fur coat and gave her last orders for the Yule breakfast. The master took a seat in the front, the chauffeur seated himself at the wheel, and off they went.

It is pleasant to sit in a warm, enclosed car when a snowstorm is raging

without. The car swung away softly, and all were absorbed in the quiet peace which often comes over a family on the way to Christmas matins, the most festive experience of the year. The motor purred calmly and evenly, the little rubber pendulum kept a crescent of the windshield clean. Mile after mile was put behind them. But the drifts grew. They assumed fantastic shapes and sometimes curled like stiffened ocean breakers over a wide plain.

Then it happened.

What happened was not exactly remarkable. It was only that the car stopped.

"Now we can't go any farther," said Karlsson.

"Nonsense," said the master of the estate. "Just keep on driving, Karlsson."

"At your orders, but it's not much use."

"Drive."

And Karlsson drove. He backed and started again. But the snow's soft but determined resistance stopped the car again.

"No, we came too far behind the plow," said Karlsson. "I advise you, sir, to turn back while there is time."

But the master was furious. Should a little storm stop him from coming to church when he wanted . . . when his wife and children wanted to go to Christmas matins?

"You'll have to shovel, Karlsson!"

"At your orders." Karlsson opened the car door.

Whew! A simultaneous cry came from the wife and children. The snow rushed in as if it meant to choke them all in the car, and in a second it became icy cold. It was with difficulty that Karlsson opened the door and with greater difficulty he closed it; there

was already a whole drift under the driver's seat.

Brukspatron Henriksson heard Karlsson loosening the straps around the snow shovel. The little pendulum swung silently and patiently over the windshield, and in the lantern light Karlsson was seen shoveling away at a drift as high as a man. But he looked like a person in the act of shoveling his way through breakers in an ocean. Where he threw aside one shovel of snow, the wind dumped down ten instead.

"No, it can't be done!" The *brukspatron* knocked on the window, Karlsson did not hear.

"Blow the horn, papa!" It was Olle, the schoolboy, who gave this sensible advice. The master bit his mustache. Should youngsters command their parents! It was beneath his dignity to follow a boy's advice. Instead he opened the car door. But he shouldn't have done that. The storm took hold of it, and since he held on to the lock tight, he followed along and tumbled head first into a drift.

Olle couldn't suppress a laugh. But Malin began to cry.

"Close the door! I'm freezing."

The master got on his feet and reached Karlsson.

"Are you crazy, man! Turn the car and drive home!"

Karlsson made no reply. He was an intelligent man. He seated himself at the wheel.

"It's not much use trying to turn."

This proved to be true. The car sat as though walled into a drift, which grew on the lee side so that it soon was as high as the car roof.

"Oh, what a Christmas morning!"

sobbed Malin. "I want to go home! I'm freezing!"

"Yes, we're all freezing," said Fru Henriksson quietly.

"Turn on more heat, Karlsson!"

But no more heat came. However, calmly and quietly came the words from Karlsson:

"If I might make a suggestion, sir."

But that was too much for *brukspatron* Henriksson.

"I haven't asked for any suggestion. Signal, Karlsson! We must have help."

And Karlsson signaled. At even intervals the car emitted a call of distress. Call after call. It was quiet in the car. Fru Henriksson sat quiet and resigned, wondering as so often before that a mere chauffeur could be more of a gentleman than a rich *brukspatron*.

When the car had signaled fifteen or twenty minutes, the horn suddenly ceased to function. The light went out too.

"The batteries must have gone dead," said Karlsson quietly and factually.

"Improper care!" said the *brukspatron*. "I'll have to look for a better chauffeur."

"At your orders," said Karlsson. "Do you mean, sir, that I am to leave at once?" He put his hand on the door handle.

There was a deathly silence in the car. Even the storm outside held its breath a moment. It was as though something were happening just now. In that darkness, where the eye could hardly discern anything but a few gleams of white snow outside the windshield, where the halted pendulum had left a semi-circle, it was as if someone had come on unseen paths with an

errand to a human soul. All felt, though none saw, how a head was bowed and a strong man broken.

A hand groped somewhere. It found another hand, holding a handle on a car door.

"Forgive me, Karlsson, forgive me! Let the last remark be unsaid and forgotten. Forgive me, forgive me."

"Oh, sir, don't say a thing, I didn't hear a thing."

Fru Henriksson sought to hold back a tear. She would never forget that hour, that Christmas. She did not know what lighted such joy in her heart that it was hard to endure. Was it the gentleman Karlsson, who could reply thus to an insult, or her husband, who for the first time had a note of repentance and warm human feeling in his voice?

"This is my Christmas service," she thought. And her hands sought each other. "Thanks, good God!"

It was as though the *brukspatron's* words had lighted a heater in the car. Malin stopped crying and Olle's desire to laugh died away. But the smallest ones, Karin and Peder, the twins, knew nothing for they had fallen asleep as soon as the car had driven out through the gate.

"And now I want to hear your suggestion, Karlsson," said the master. "Perhaps we're thinking of the same thing."

"Yes, if you will allow me."

"Allow, allow," said patron Henriksson, patting Karlsson's shoulder in a friendly way. "I not only allow it, I ask it."

"Well, the Wolf Croft is close by."

"I understand, I understand. The Wolf Croft."

"Well, it's not a pleasant place, of course."

"No, no, but for want of anything better."

"If you will take charge of the lady, sir, I'll carry the small children."

"And Olle will take care of Malin," said patron Henriksson.

It was a task to get the car door open. Only where the chauffeur was sitting was it possible to open it. The children had to climb over to the driver's seat, and Fru Henriksson also. Her husband helped her courteously over. He had not been so gallant since they were engaged, thought Fru Henriksson, blushing in the dark. She pressed her husband's hand lightly and felt his hand respond. She almost felt something like happiness.

It was not far to the Wolf Croft—perhaps a quarter of a mile. But during that pilgrimage the *brukspatron* began to understand the old sagas of people who had frozen to death on Christmas morning trips to Graninge church. Even after the first hundred yards he wondered if they would ever make their way. The wretched path which led over the fields to the croft on the Pine Slope had often brought complaints from the crofter. But never had the master listened to those complaints. Now he had time to think of his harsh replies to the crofter's many requests for improvements on the croft. First it was the outside door. There was no entry. And then it was the roof which was not tight. Then it was the stable, where the cows froze and where you couldn't keep chickens because of the cold. And then there was never enough wood. Alas, alas. There was much more.

There was no end to complaints from the wretched people. .

Fru Henriksson leaned heavily on her husband's arm.

"Is it far?" she panted.

"Oh, you can see the light in the kitchen window."

"Yes, we've seen that the whole time. Are we never going to get there?"

"Oh yes, Olle and Malin are almost there. We'll have to hold out in our children's footsteps."

Malin was glad she was allowed to take Olle's hand. The lithe little twelve-year-old showed all the gay pluck of his age. He put life into all of them. He ran ahead trampling up a pathway and came back to get Malin a bit at a time.

Last came Karlsson, carrying a twin on each arm.

All this time the snow tumbled down, and the wind froze the wanderers to the marrow of their bones.

"I believe I'll freeze to death," whispered Fru Henriksson. "I don't feel my hands."

Her husband pulled off her thin gloves and rubbed her hands with snow. He pinched her skin hard.

"Do you feel my pinch?"

"Yes, it hurts!" She tried to laugh.

"Then there's no danger. See here, put my heavy mittens on!"

"But what if you freeze your hands then, Johan."

"No, I won't freeze when I'm near you."

Fru Henriksson smiled. This was a night she would never forget. It was as though she had found her husband again, the man she had known once long, long ago.

Inside the Wolf Croft, Olle and Malin had already made themselves at

home before their parents entered. With children's natural right to feel welcome everywhere, they had told of their mishap.

Now it is not only masters in snowed-in cars that can be in difficult situations in this world. In the Wolf Croft the wife lay in bed with a little newborn babe on her arm. The crofter was out in the barn, where the cow had just calved. There was no fire in the fireplace. The cottage was cold. Every time the door opened the snow whirled far in on the floor. There was ice under the windows. In a bed without sheets two children lay sleeping. The eldest daughter, aged eleven, had awakened at the children's pounding on the door and was walking around barefoot and half clad, trying to find something to light the fire with. A kerosene lamp with a sooty chimney shone over a messy kitchen table.

Thus the cottage looked when the master and his lady entered.

The crofter's wife from her bed gave a shy and helpless greeting to the fur-clad lady, the stern master and his pretty and well-dressed children. The little barefoot girl just stared. She stretched forth a hand when someone greeted her but dared not answer any questions.

Now the crofter came in. He looked wearied with lack of sleep and was unwashed and unshaven.

"Don't they have any Christmas tree?" began Malin but was silenced by chivalrous Olle.

"No, no Christmas trees grow on the Pine Slope," said the crofter a bit harshly, "and anyway..."

"Karlsson will come here with a tree as soon as we can get away," said the master, "and I..."

"And I," inserted Fru Henriksson, "will send something to hang on it."

The crofter stood silent.

Then Fru Henriksson went up and took his hand.

"You must forgive us," said she, "for intruding in your home in this manner on Christmas night, but we got snowed into the car and would surely have frozen to death if this croft hadn't been here."

"Yes, there are many who have frozen to death on this plain," said the crofter. "My grandfather..."

But here he was interrupted by his wife in bed.

"No, you'll have to tell that story another time. Now, you must make a fire in the stove and put on the coffee. We must consider that we have Christmas guests."

And so there was fire on the hearth, and the coffee-pot was put on. The crofters had little to treat with, but it was offered graciously and tasted delicious to the frozen travelers.

When day at last dawned, the storm died down. The clouds floated away and cold set in. The last stars were fading when the crofter rose to go out to the barn and look after the cow and the newborn calf.

"I'll go along," said the master.

It was ice-cold in the stable.

There was one more who had reason that night to marvel at *brukspatron*

Henriksson. When the farmer had tended the cow, the two men stopped and chatted.

Now it was not a rich master with his poor crofter. It was two men who had been brought together by the intervention of a higher power. The master had, even if only for a short time, learned to know human littleness. He had in the presence of chauffeur Karlsson discovered his inferiority as a gentleman, and in the presence of the crofter he had seen his vast indifference and thoughtlessness before a poor fellow-man's distress.

And God, who can lead human hearts as He does a river, had induced him to bend and change his proud and hard heart and mind. He had felt humbled before his wife and children, but found power to start over again and live with them in a new frame of mind.

He had become a happy and a good man, this rich *brukspatron*. And now he found it a joy to consult with the crofter about all the improvements which no complaints had brought about up to now. There were to be both electric light and a new path and an entry hall and a brick roof instead of a turf one and a new barn and much more.

The crofter walked as though in a dream when they returned to the cottage.

Axel Hambræus is a Swedish clergyman and author, whose literary production includes several novels and numerous short stories. Some of his books have been translated into a number of foreign languages.

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DENMARK

GENERAL

ANDERSEN, ELLEN. *Danske bønders klædedragt*. Carit Andersen. 536 pp. Ill. \$15.00.

A sumptuous volume, with more than 300 illustrations, dealing with the old Danish national costumes, their origin and history, and the various types in different parts of the country. The author is a curator at the Danish National Museum.

ANDERSEN, H. C. *H. C. Andersen og Henriette Wulff. En brevvæksling*. Ved H. Topsøe-Jensen. Udg. af H. C. Andersens Hus. Flensted. 1959. Bd. 1-3. Ill. \$27.00.

This collection of letters, in three volumes, exchanged between Hans Christian Andersen and Henriette Wulff is a significant addition to the materials available for the study of the life of the great writer of fairy tales.

BLIXEN, KAREN. *Skygger paa græsset*. Gyl-dendal. 141 pp. Ill. \$2.25.

A collection of four short stories, in a way a supplement to *Den afrikanske farm*.

BOGEN OM H. C. HANSEN. Red. af Viggo Kampmann og Jul. Bomholt. Fremad. 277 pp. Ill. \$5.25.

A tribute, in the form of a collection of articles and essays, to the late Danish Prime Minister. Written by relatives and friends, the articles create a balanced picture of this able and widely loved and admired statesman and also reveal much about Danish politics.

BRØNDSTED, JOHANNES. *Vikingerne*. Gyl-dendal. 294 pp. Ill. \$6.25.

The former Director of the Danish National Museum presents here a comprehensive, authoritative and very entertaining work about the vikings and their times. The very latest findings have been incorporated in the text, which is supplemented with numerous illustrations.

EHRENCRON-KIDDE, ASTRID. *Hvem kalder—*. Fra mine erindrings lønkammer. Gyl-dendal. 211 pp. \$4.25.

A fine prose-writer in her own right, the widow of the late author Harald Kidde tells in these memoirs about their life together and also about the literary circles in Denmark around the turn of the century.

FRIIS MØLLER, KAI. *Udvalgte essays 1915-1960*. Hans Reitzel. 283 pp. \$5.95.

A selection of essays by the late critic and cultural personality. The essays demonstrate

his wit, his aversion to anything not genuine, and his ability in his writings to make the ideal and the perfect shine with heightened beauty.

HØJSKOLENS UNGDOMSTID I BREVE. Udgivet af Det danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab ved Roar Skovmand under medvirken af Hans Lund og Arne Fog-Pedersen. Munks-gaard. Bd. 1-2. Ill. \$11.25.

A collection of letters written by Danish educators during the years 1844-70, at which time the ideas of Grundtvig were first applied. Their problems do not seem to have been very different from those of our day.

MELLERUP, EINER. *Det gamle København på vrangen*. Eldre tiders byliv, beværtninger, bordeller, bisser og betjente. Fremad. 106 pp. Ill. \$2.30.

A former police inspector has gotten together a collection of humorous and interesting facts and data about "the good, old days". Making very entertaining reading, the book shows that the past was perhaps not as wonderful as it has been painted.

MIKKELSEN, EJNAR. *Svundne tider i Øst-grønland*. Fra stenalder til atomtid. Gyl-dendal. 238 pp. Ill. \$5.20.

The great Danish arctic explorer Ejnar Mikkelsen in 1933 was appointed Inspector in East Greenland and as such was greatly concerned with the problems of that part of Greenland, especially the town of Angmagssalik. He returned there for a visit during the Second World War and was saddened by the consequences of the progress of civilization. In this book he tells about East Greenland, past and present, and also deals with the proposals made by the recent Greenland Commission.

NEERGAARD, EBBE. *Historien om dansk film*. Gyl-dendal. 177 pp. Ill. \$3.25.

A very fine history of Danish motion picture production, beginning with the period of artistic greatness before and during the First World War and ending with the last few decades.

ROHDE, PETER P. *Søren Kierkegaard*. Thaning og Appel. 176 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

An excellent introduction to Søren Kierkegaard, his life, his work and his time. In these pages is indeed recreated that very strange individual, alternating between a wide awake observation of life around him and a heavy brooding over the fate of mankind.

WULFF, JOHANNES. *Fjerne år. Nyt Nordisk Forlag*. 246 pp. \$3.95.

A volume of memoirs, dealing *inter alia* with events connected with the old University quarter in Copenhagen and with the men and women the author has met in his lifetime.

FICTION AND POETRY

GERDES, FINN. *Den grønne pilgrim*. Aschehoug. 163 pp. \$3.30.

In this book one of Denmark's best young novelists presents fiction which, in both form and structure, is closely akin to the essay.

HEINESEN, WILLIAM. *Gamaliels besættelse*. Gyldendal. 180 pp. \$3.10.

This author from the Faroe Islands writes his books in Danish and must be considered a Danish author. The present volume is a collection of short stories most of them taking place in Thorshavn, the capital of the Faroe Islands.

KUMBEL. *Gruk fra alle aarene*. Et udvalg. Gyldendal. 319 pp. Ill. \$4.50.

A selection of the best of the small and humor-filled poems, incorporating so much wisdom and knowledge of life, written over the years by the writer Piet Hein under the pseudonym Kumbel.

RIFBJERG, KLAUS. *Konfrontation*. Digte. Schönberg. 72 pp. \$3.25.

This poet is considered by the younger generation to be the best interpreter of the reality of modern times. This volume shows that he has matured and can produce poetry of superior form and contents.

RYTTER, JØRGEN. *Høst tidløs*. Gyldendal. 186 pp. \$3.95.

A novel dealing with the harrowing experiences of a 19-year-old who was placed in German jails and labor camps during the Second World War.

VAD, POUL. *De nøjsomme*. Gyldendal. 149 pp. \$3.50.

A novel about young intellectuals who have a difficult time of it, alternating between the free life of the artist and the secure existence of the bourgeoisie.

AALBÆK JENSEN, ERIK. *I heltespor*. Gyldendal. 158 pp. \$3.10.

A fine story, set in Western Jutland, pointing out the after-effects, in the human mind and spirit, of the German Occupation of Denmark.

Compiled by Mogens Iversen, Lecturer at the Library School of Denmark, Copenhagen.

FINLAND

GENERAL

GRIPENBERG, G. A. *London—Vatikanen—Stockholm*. Söderström & Co. 304 pp. Fmk 1380 paper, mk 1780 bound.

A volume of memoirs of a Finnish diplomat from the time of World War II. The book contains an interesting report on the first secret peace negotiations with the Russians in 1944. Both a Swedish and a Finnish edition are available.

KARE, KAUKO (EDITOR). *J. K. Paasikivi*. Karisto. 156 pp. Ill. Fmk 1300 paper, mk 1650 bound.

A collection of essays about the late President Paasikivi, written by his friends and some historians.

LEVAS, SANTERI. *Järvenpään mestari*. WSOY. 366 pp. Ill. Fmk 1000 paper, mk 1300 bound.

The second part of the biography of Sibelius, written by his former secretary. This volume tells about his last years and gives glimpses of his private life and opinions.

LUMOAVA LAPPI. *Photography*. Trond Hedström. WSOY. 112 pp. Fmk 3000 bound.

A volume containing beautifully colored pictures of North Finland and Lapland. With an English summary.

LÜCHOU, NILS. *Teaterstaden Helsingfors*. Söderström & Co. Ill. 464 pp. Fmk 2650 paper, mk 3500 bound.

A posthumous collection of essays on the theater in Helsinki, especially on the Swedish theater, in the years 1920-50. Written in Swedish.

NIKULA, OSKAR. *Augustin Ehrensvärd*. Söderström & Co. Ill. 579 pp. Fmk 2000 paper.

A biography of the Swedish general and all-round-man Augustin Ehrensvärd (1710-1772), who planned and built Sveaborg Castle (Suomenlinna) near Helsinki and organized the Swedish navy. Written in Swedish.

OTAVAN ISO TIETOSANAKIRJA (Encyclopaedia Fennica). Otava. 870 pp. Ill. Fmk 4300 and 4800 bound.

The first part of the new, revised edition of the Encyclopaedia Fennica. The whole series will number 10 volumes.—*Uusi tietosanakirja*, a new and still larger encyclopaedia, in more than 20 volumes, is being published by Tietosanakirja Oy.

PIEPPONEN, PAAVO. *Harrastusten valinta*. WSOY. VIII + 170 pp. Ill. Fmk 650 paper.

A sociological study of the interests and the free-time activities of young people.

POHJOLAN-PIRHONEN, HELGE. *Suomen historia 1523-1617*. WSOY. XIV + 642 pp. Ill. Fmk 1900 paper, mk 2200 and 2700 bound.

A new volume in an extensive "History of Finland," discussing the years 1523-1617, i.e. the period from the time of Gustav Vasa to the Peace of Stolbova.

PÄLSI, SAKARI. *Sauna*. Otava. 143 pp. Ill. Fmk 600 paper, mk 750 bound.

In this book of essays the former chief of the Department of Pre-History of the Finnish National Museum gives a vivid and witty description of the Finnish speciality, the "sauna" bath, then and now.

RACZ, ISTVAN-PYLKKÄNEN, RIITTA. *Suomen keskiajan taideaineita*. Otava. 264 pp. Ill. Fmk 2800 and 3500 bound.

A beautiful volume on the little known but very interesting sculptures and wall paintings in the medieval churches of Finland. With an English summary.

VALKONEN, OLLI (EDITOR). *Suomen taide 1960*. WSOY. 154 pp. Ill. Fmk 750 paper.

This yearbook of Finnish art contains essays on Finnish and international painting and sculpture. With many illustrations.

WIRILANDER, KAARLO. *Savo kaskisavujen kautena*. Savon säätiö. 1125 pp. Ill. Fmk 3100 and 4600 and 10,000 bound.

This history gives a very vivid picture of everyday life in the province of Savo, in Central Finland, during the years 1720-1870.

FICTION AND POETRY

CHORELL, VALENTIN. *Stölden*. Holger Schildts förlag. 185 pp. Fmk 900 paper.

This new novel by a well-known playwright tells about young love and the problems of the young with great psychological insight. There are both Swedish and Finnish editions (*Varkaat*).

HAAVIKKO, PAAVO. *Yksityisiä asioita*. Otava. 197 pp. Fmk 600 paper, mk 800 bound.

A novel about an "outsider", a businessman who has no other interests, with the time of the Civil War of 1918 as the background. The writer is one of the most outstanding modern poets of Finland, and this is his first novel.

HYRY, ANTTLI. *Kotona*. Otava. 208 pp. Fmk 700 paper, mk 900 bound.

A novel about a childhood in northern Finland. The writer is one of the most prominent representatives of the "new school" in Finnish prose.

JOENPELTO, EEVA. *Syyskesä*. WSOY. 230 pp. Fmk 550 paper, mk 700 bound.

This novel tells about the Indian Summer of a woman writer who feels she is growing

old and wasting her life in vain. The background is a country town in southern Finland.

JUVONEN, HELVI. *Kootut runot*. WSOY. 342 pp. Fmk 800 paper, mk 1000 and 1400 bound.

Helvi Juvonen (1919-59) was one of the best poets in Finland after the World War II. Her style is clear and concentrated, her images sharp and original. This volume contains her collected poems and translations, e. g. of the poems by Emily Dickinson.

KIHLMAN, CHRISTER. *Se upp, Salige!* Söderström & Co. 290 pp. Fmk 1350 paper.

The best Swedish-language novel published in Finland in 1960. The protagonist is a journalist in a small Swedish-speaking country town in southern Finland. The book has aroused a lively discussion.

KÄHÄRI, IRIS. *Elämän koko kuva*. Otava. 586 pp. Fmk 1300 paper, mk 1600 bound.

In the war Finland lost a whole eastern province, Karelia, to the Russians. This novel tells about the evacuated population of this province and their difficulties to find a new life in western Finland after the war.

LEINO, EINO. *Pakinoita I-II*. Otava. 338 + 288 pp. Fmk 750 paper, mk 950 and 1200 bound (by volume). *Eino Leinon kirjeet L. Onervalle*. Otava. 192 pp. Fmk 600 paper, mk 750 bound.

Eino Leino (1878-1926) is a classical figure in Finnish poetry. He was a skillful columnist and his collected essays ("pakinat") are topical even today. The other volume contains his letters to L. Onerva, the woman poet.

LINNA, VÄINÖ. *Täällä Pohjantähden alla*. II. WSOY. 526 pp. Fmk 800 paper, mk 950 and 1300 bound.

Väinö Linna, the author of the excellent war novel *The Unknown Soldier* ("Tuntematon sotilas"), is at work on a realistic trilogy about a poor country family. In this part his theme is a great national tragedy, the Civil War of 1918.

MANNER, EEVA-LIISA. *Orfiset laulut*. Tammi. 80 pp. Fmk 500 paper, mk 680 bound.

Eeva-Liisa Manner is a great name in modern Finnish poetry. Her new book of poems is rather pessimistic and contains a frightful vision of the world after the H-bomb.

RINTALA, PAAVO. *Mummoni ja Mannerheim*. Otava. 409 pp. Fmk 850 paper, mk 1050 bound.

As the title—"My grandmother and Mannerheim"—indicates, in this novel the writer simultaneously tells about a country woman and about the Field-Marshal Mannerheim. The novel will be continued; this first part

tells about the young Mannerheim and his service in the Russian army of the Czar.

RUNEBERG, JOHAN LUDVIG. *Skrifter i urval*. 1-4. Holger Schildts förlag. Fmk 5000 bound (in all).

Selected works of J. L. Runeberg (1804-77), the National Poet of Finland. (In Swedish.)

TOPELIUS, ZACHARIAS. *Konstnärsbrev*. II. Söderström & Co. 375 pp. Fmk 1200 paper.

The second volume of letters, to artists and writers, of Zacharias Topelius (1818-98), the famous author of historical novels and fairy tales. (In Swedish.)

VARTIO, MARJA-LIISA. *Kaikki naiset näkevät unia*. Otava. 312 pp. Fmk 650 paper, mk 850 bound.

The contrast between one's everyday life on the one hand and one's dreams and hopes on the other is the central theme in this novel which gives a caricature-like but true picture of the life of a middle-class woman and of the difficulties faced by her family.

Compiled by Kai Laitinen, Editor of the literary magazine *Parnasso*, Helsinki.

ICELAND

GENERAL

BJÖRNSSON, BJÖRN TH. *Guðmundur Thorsteinsson (Muggur)*. Helgafell. 168 pp. Ill. Kr. 575.- bound.

Guðmundur Thorsteinsson (nicknamed Muggur, 1891-1924) was a charming personality, a versatile artist and one of the pioneers in the art of drawing and painting in his country. He lived abroad a great deal, mostly in Denmark. His pictures always show a delicacy of feeling and workmanship, whether the subject is religious or amusing. Here a clear and readable account is given of his life and art by a specialist in this field. The book is adorned with a number of reproductions of his pictures, both in color and black-and-white, and it is one of the most beautiful ever printed in Iceland.

EYÞÓRSSON, JÓN. *Vatnajökull*. Almenna bókafélagið. 106 pp. Ill. Kr. 215.- bound.

A description of the largest glacier in Europe, written by a specialist. The whole text is printed both in Icelandic and English. The book contains 72 good photographs, in color or black-and-white. This is an interesting and beautiful book.

JÓNSSON, HJÁLMAR FRÁ BÓLU. *Ritsafn VI*. Ísafold. 254 pp. Ill. Kr. 160.- bound.

Bólu-Hjálmar (1796-1875) is an imposing figure among Icelandic "unschooled poets". His poems, *rimur*-poetry and historical narratives were published in 1949 in five volumes, edited by Dr. Finnur Sigmundsson, Director of the National Library. The present volume is the sixth and last by the same editor and contains the poet's biography and other material. This is a good basic edition of the poet's Complete Works. The total price of the six volumes is kr. 610.- bound.

LINGUA ISLANDICA. *Íslensk tunga*. 2nd year. 174 pp. Bókaútgáfa Menningarsjóðs og Félag íslenskra fræða. Price U.S.\$3.00, to sub-

scribers \$2.00.

This periodical was founded in 1959 and is the only one in Iceland that is devoted solely to Icelandic language and general linguistics. One issue appears annually. Some of the articles are in English but most of them are in Icelandic with an English summary. The editor is Professor Hreinn Benediktsson of the University of Iceland.

STUDIA ISLANDICA (*Íslensk fræði*). 19th volume. 183 pp. Leiftur. Price kr. 120.- paper.

Professor Sigurður Nordal founded this periodical but during the last decade it has been published by the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Iceland. Generally one volume appears annually, varying in size and price. The subjects treated are in the field of Icelandic philology, history and especially literature. Some of the articles are in English but most of them are in Icelandic with an English summary. This volume is devoted to Stephan G. Stephansson (1853-1927), the greatest Icelandic poet who has lived in America (from the age of twenty he lived in the U.S.A. and Canada). It contains essays about two of the poet's greatest works, written by young scholars: *A ferð og flugi* by Óskar Ó. Halldórsson and *Kolbeinslag* by Sigurður V. Friðþjófsson.

ÞÓRÐARSON, ÞÓRBERGUR. *Ritgerðir 1924-1959*. Vols. I-II. Heimskringla. 688 pp. Price kr. 450.- bound.

The author (b. 1888) is one of the foremost stylists and essayists that have ever lived in Iceland and this collection of essays contains some of the best prose written in Icelandic in this century. Introduction by the historian Sverrir Kristjánsson. Edited by Sigfús Daðason.

FICTION AND POETRY

LAXNESS, HALLDÓR KILJAN. *Paradisarheimt*. Helgafell. 301 pp. Kr. 170.- paper, kr. 225.- and 295.- bound.

This is the second novel to appear by Laxness since he received the Nobel Prize. The beginning and the end of the story take place in Iceland but otherwise the locale is a community of Mormons in Utah. This is a rich work, though somewhat uneven, telling the story of a man who seeks the millennium but finally comes to anchor in the port of his origin.

An English translation (*Paradise Reclaimed*) by Magnus Magnusson, co-editor of *The Daily Express*, Glasgow, has recently been published by Methuen, London.

STEFANSSON, DAVÍÐ. *1 dögun*. Helgafell. 197 pp. Price kr. 194.- and 245.- bound.

Davíð Stefánsson from Fagriskógur (born 1895) is in the front rank of Icelandic poets and a pioneer in the field of modern Icelandic poetry. His first book of poems appeared in 1919, and this is his ninth. Besides, three edi-

tions of his Collected Works have appeared. Here his former youthful fire has to some extent been replaced by the equilibrium and life experience of the mature man. But the poet still remains the same master of the art of elevating the contemporary idiom to poetic dignity.

THORODDSEN, THEODORA. *Ritsafn*. Bókaútgáfa Menningarsjóðs. 381 pp. Kr. 180.- paper, 225.- and 280.- bound.

Theodora Thoroddsen (1863-1954) is one of the most intelligent and artistic of Icelandic women writers. Her Collected Works contains mostly poems, rhymes and short stories, but also memoirs. An excellent Introduction by Professor Sigurður Nordal.

Compiled by Dr. Steingrímur J. Þorsteinsson, Professor of Modern Icelandic Literature at the University of Iceland, Reykjavík.

NORWAY

GENERAL

AMDAM, PER. *Den unge Bjørnson. Diktningen og barndomslandet*. Gyldendal. 374 pp. \$7.50.

A very important and interesting monograph on the childhood and youth of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, which reveals much about the relationship between his later authorship and the surroundings in which he grew up.

ANDERSEN-NÆSS, REIDAR. J. S. Welhaven. *Mennesket og dikteren*. Universitetsforlaget. 237 pp. \$2.60.

A doctoral dissertation about the author, the esthete and the critic J. S. Welhaven, with stress on the development of his personality.

BOJER, JOHAN. *Glimt og gleder*. Minner og meninger fra et langt liv. Gyldendal. 176 pp. \$4.75 bound.

A posthumous collection, made by the writer's daughter, of essays, articles, sketches, speeches, and descriptions of his travels.

BULL, FRANCIS. *Nordisk kunstnerliv i Rom*. Gyldendal. 263 pp. Ill. \$8.25 bound.

A beautifully illustrated volume dealing with the many Scandinavian artists while they lived in Rome for longer or shorter periods. Among the many that were inspired by a sojourn in Rome were Grieg, Ibsen, Bjørnson and the historian P. A. Munch.

CHRISTOPHERSEN, H. O. *Eilert Sundt. Humanist og samfunnsforsker*. Studentersamfundet. 89 pp. \$1.50 paper.

A brief but very useful and well-balanced biography of Eilert Sundt, the writer and scientist who laid the basis for a science of sociology in Norway.

FJELLBU, ARNE. *En biskop ser tilbake*. Gyldendal. 380 pp. 7 pl. \$6.75 bound.

A volume of memoirs by the Bishop of Nidaros, which covers a long period of growth and of turbulence in the history of the Church of Norway.

GLÆVER, JOHN. *Fra min barndoms elv til fjerne veidemark*. Tiden. 213 pp. \$4.75 bound.

A collection of frisky and humorous stories and reminiscences, dealing inter alia with the Norwegian forces training in Canada during the Second World War and with the liberation of Finnmark at the end of the war.

HOVDEN, ØYSTEIN. *Anders Hovden. Eit nærportrett*. Aschehoug. 196 pp. 6 pl. \$3.75 paper.

MIDTTUN, OLAV. *Anders Hovden. Liv og diktning*. Norli. 62 pp. \$1.10 paper.

Two biographies of the author-clergyman, published on the centenary of his birth. The former volume has a fuller description of his life, the latter is somewhat more interpretative.

HUSMANNSMINNER. Redigert av Ingrid Semmingsen. Tiden. 230 pp. \$6.25 bound.

A collection of reminiscences by old people who grew up under the old system of "husmenn" or crofters, in Norway. This system, now practically disappeared, made it possible for poor people in the countryside to make a living as farmers even though not owning any land.

LANGAARD, INGRID. *Edvard Munch. Modningsår*. En studie i tidlig ekspressionisme og symbolisme. Gyldendal. 499 pp. 24 pl. \$36.50 bound.

An important work on the development of Edvard Munch as an artist, during the last fifteen years of the last century. Munch had at the beginning of the period left realism behind him, later experimented with impressionism and finally embraced a type of expressionism.

MIDTTUN, OLAV. *A. O. Vinje*. Det Norske Samlaget. 148 pp. 4 pl. \$3.25 bound.

A popular treatment of the life and works of the poet Aasmund O. Vinje, which also deals with his years as journalist and essayist.

NILSON, STEN SPARRE. *En ørn i uvær*. Knut Hamsun og politikk. Gyldendal. 299 pp. \$6.25 paper.

A thorough and well-balanced exposition of Knut Hamsun's thought on politics and his participation, especially during the Second World War, in the ideological struggle. The author shows how Hamsun's political views to some extent influenced his works of fiction.

STENSTADVOLD, HAKON. *Norsk malerkunst i norsk samfunn*. Dreyer. 207 pp. 16 pl. ill. \$9.00 bound and \$11.00 leather bound.

A splendid introduction to the history of painting in Norway from the 1880's down to the present day. With about 150 illustrations, of which 16 are in full color.

FICTION AND POETRY

BERG, KARIN BENEDICTE. *Zarah*. Roman. Aschehoug. 234 pp. \$4.50 bound.

An entertaining novel about a young girl and her adventures in the Minnesota of the last century.

BREKKE, PAAL. *Roerne fra Itaka*. En ring av dikt. Aschehoug. 90 pp. \$2.95 paper.

A volume of new poems by one of Norway's best known younger poets.

CARLING, FINN. *Sensommerdøgn*. Gyldendal. 167 pp. \$4.25 bound.

A retrospectively told story, dealing with a white man's love for a colored girl and his never-ending search for happiness.

CARLSON, CAMILLA. *Du er likevel min*. Roman. Aschehoug. 204 pp. \$4.25 bound.

An absorbing novel, a warm human document, about a woman's search for her child.

FØNHUS, MIKKJEL. *I hine hårde dage*. Aschehoug. 119 pp. \$3.25 bound.

A dramatic story about mountain farmers of olden times, their rivalries and their struggle for existence.

HAAKE, MAGNHILD. *Tyve år*. Aschehoug. 182 pp. \$4.75 bound.

A sensitively told story, the continuation of the earlier books about the girls Live and

Eda, which have won the author a wide circle of readers in Norway.

HOEL, SIGURD. *Kapitler om kjærlighet*. Gyldendal. 258 pp. \$5.95 bound.

Just before his death Sigurd Hoel put together this collection of thirteen chapters from the eight best of his novels.

HOLT, KARE. *Opprørere ved havet*. Tiden. 255 pp. \$4.75 bound.

This novel won first prize in the 1960 competition for the best story about the working people of Norway. The main theme is a strike, taking place on a small island off the Norwegian coast.

KRISTIANSEN, KRISTIAN. *Jomfru Lide*. Aschehoug. 309 pp. \$5.00 bound.

A historical novel, set in the tumultuous times of the war with Sweden in the 1650's, which tells the charming story of a Norwegian girl and her love for a Swedish army officer.

MAGERØY, RAGNHILD. *Kjærligheten spør ikke*. Cappelen. 248 pp. \$4.95 bound.

An absorbing novel, a sequel to *Gunhild*, which like its predecessor tells the story of an unusual young woman, of her life and the experiences shaping her development into womanhood.

NEDREAAS, TORBORG. *Musikk fra en blå brønn*. Aschehoug. 272 pp. \$4.95 bound.

The story of a sensitive young girl and her early vicissitudes, told poetically and with attention to detail and character delineation.

SANDEL, CORA. *Vårt vanskelige liv*. Noveller i utvalg. Gyldendal. 231 pp. \$5.75 bound.

A selection of the best short stories of this author, culled from the many volumes she has published over the years.

SANDEMOSE, AKSEL. *Murene rundt Jeriko*. Aschehoug. 176 pp. \$4.75 bound.

Not a novel, but rather a monologue, this book deals with the thoughts and the experiences of its author, the reading of which is an intellectual delight.

STIGEN, TERJE. *Elskere*. Roman. Gyldendal. 208 pp. \$3.75 bound.

A colorful and entertaining novel, set in North Norway.

ØVERLAND, ARNULF. *Jeg gikk i rosengården*. Kjærlighetsdikt i utvalg. Tegninger av Chr. Dahl. Forord av Philip Houm. Aschehoug. 157 pp. \$4.75 bound.

A splendid selection of the love poems by Arnulf Øverland, to which the drawings by Chr. Dahl make a fine accompaniment.

Compiled by Erling Grønland of the University Library in Oslo.

SWEDEN

GENERAL

BERGENGREN, ERIK. *Alfred Nobel*. Med ett tillägg av Nils K. Ståhle: Nobelinstitutionerna och nobelprisen. Geber. 232 pp. \$3.75 paper.

An interesting treatment of Alfred Nobel's life work together with an excellent description of him as a person. The book also contains material on the Nobel Foundation and the various Nobel Prizes.

(BJÖRLING, JUSSI) *Jussi Björling*. En minnesbok red. av Bertil Hagman. Bonnier. 212 pp. \$6.25 paper, \$7.50 bound.

A brief account of the life of Jussi Björling, to which friends and musicians also have contributed. His many operatic roles are listed, in addition to the records made by him, etc.

FRANZÉN, ANDERS. *The Warship Vasa*. Deep diving and marine archaeology in Stockholm. Norstedt. Bonnier. 79 pp. \$4.50 bound.

An account, in English, of the fate of the Swedish man-of-war *Vasa*, which sank in Stockholm harbor in 1628 and was recently salvaged. The ship is the oldest fully identified ship in the world, and is, together with all the articles found in it, of the greatest interest to naval archeologists and historians. The book is profusely illustrated.

GUSTAV I. *Gustav Vasas brev*. I urval och med inledning av Alf Åberg. Natur och kultur. 212 pp. (Levande litteratur.) \$2.40 bound.

The letters written by Gustav Vasa provide a unique and detailed picture of conditions in sixteenth-century Sweden, and due to their lively style also have great literary value. This selection of his letters covers the entire 42-year reign of the founder of the Vasa dynasty. A collection of the letters of Queen Christina is also available under the title *Kristina*. Brev från sex decennier. Urval och översättning av Sven Stolpe. Natur och kultur. 108 pp. \$1.85 bound.

HOLM, INGVAR. *Harry Martinson*. Myter, målningar, motiv. Bonnier. 359 pp. \$14.75 paper, \$17.25 bound.

A broad treatment and incisive analysis of the writings of Harry Martinson, tracing his works to their origins and pointing out their relationship to the milieu in which he has found himself as well as to his drawings and paintings. The book is richly illustrated with the poet's own pictorial art.

JORPES, ERIK. *Jöns Jacob Berzelius*. Almqvist & Wiksell. 110 pp. \$3.75 bound.

An expertly written and readable survey of the discoveries and the importance of the great Swedish chemist. The author is actually

one of Berzelius' successors as Professor at the Caroline Institute in Stockholm.

LINDWALL, BO, & LILJEFORS, LIND-ORM. *Bruno Liljefors*. Rabén & Sjögren. 158 pp. \$6.00 paper, \$7.15 bound.

A fine study of the development of the wildlife painter Bruno Liljefors. Published on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth, the book is made the more interesting by the reminiscences of the artist's son, who tells about their daily life in the home and hunting trips with both gun and paint box.

MILLESGÅRDEN OCH DESS KONSTSKATTER. Ett bildalbum med inledande text av Henrik Cornell och fotografier av Sune Sundahl m. fl. Bonnier. 64 pp. \$2.50 paper, \$3.50 bound.

A picture album of the Carl Milles home and museum, where practically all his works are to be found, either in the original or as copies.

ORD FÖR ORD. Svenska synonymer och uttryck. Red.: Johan Palmér, Herbert Friedländer. Nordiska uppslagsböcker. 815 pp. \$22.60 bound.

The biggest and best dictionary available of synonyms in the Swedish language.

OSCAR II. *Mina memoarer*. I. Med företal och kommentarer utg. av Nils F. Holm. Norstedt. 396 pp. \$9.75 paper, \$11.75 bound.

These memoirs being generally more political than personal in character, the intention has been to depict Swedish domestic politics in the period 1872-97, and especially the relationship between the king, the cabinet and Parliament. The reader gets a unique insight into the attitude and the reaction of the royal house to the events of this period in which Sweden was transformed into a modern democratic state.

RUIN, HANS. *Hem till sommaren*. Vinjetter av Gunnar Brusewitz. Wahlström & Widstrand. 242 pp. \$4.75 paper, \$ 6.00 bound.

A retrospective volume by a Swedish-Finnish artist and literary historian who resides in Sweden. Against the background of his family's summer home on an island off the coast of Finland, the author presents a dramatic panorama of past generations, beginning in nineteenth-century Russia.

RÖNN, GUNNAR. *Sameland*. Samtliga fotografier av Gunnar Rönn. Saxon & Lindström. 111 pp. \$4.00 paper, \$4.85 bound.

Through the text and the pictures of this book the reader will become familiar with the life and activities of the nomadic Reindeer Lapps during all the four seasons of the year.

SÖDERBERG, STEN. *Stora svenskar i lärdomens och naturforskningens värld*. Med teckningar av Eric Palmquist. Geber. 214 pp. \$5.50 paper, \$7.00 bound.

A collection of brief biographies of great Swedish natural scientists.

TUSEN SEVÄRDHETER I SVERIGE. Red.: Olof Thaning. Svenska turist-föreningen. 334 pp. \$3.25 paper.

A very attractive and useful guidebook, chiefly for tourists, which presents the best-known sights in Sweden, province by province.

WERIN, ALGOT. *Vilhelm Ekelund. 1. 1880-1908*. Gleerup. 439 pp. \$7.40 paper, \$8.75 bound.

The first part of a comprehensive and basic biography of this well-known writer, one of the most distinctive poets of modern Sweden. This volume deals with his youth and his early writing, up to the year 1908, at which time he left Sweden to stay abroad for a number of years.

ZWEIGBERGK, EVA VON. *Se på stan i Stockholm*. Bonnier. 184 pp. \$3.75 paper.

The author takes us on a guided tour of Stockholm, both old and new and mainly seen from a cultural and architectural point of view. The book deals inter alia with the museums, the churches, and the shops of the Swedish capital.

FICTION AND POETRY

EKELOF, GUNNAR. *En Mölna-elegi. Meta-morfoser*. Bonnier. 61 pp. \$3.50 paper, \$4.50 bound.

A long awaited collection of poems, which in a way ties together Ekelöf's entire life's work.

FOGELSTRÖM, PER ANDERS. *Mina drömmars stad*. Roman. Bonnier. 289 pp. \$5.75 paper, \$7.00 bound.

The story of a country boy who runs away to Stockholm. It gives not only a fine picture of Stockholm of the 1860's but also depicts life in the poorest sections of the city with such truth and accuracy that it will be of great value to persons interested in the history of Swedish culture and social development.

GYLLENSTEN, LARS. *Sokrates' död*. Roman. Bonnier. 215 pp. \$5.00 paper, \$6.25 bound.

A symbolic novel written with great elegance. Its theme is whether it is worth-while to die for an idea, even though life will always go on without knowing the difference.

HÖIJER, BJÖRN-ERIK. *Sälsskyttarna*. Roman. Bonnier. 405 pp. \$6.75 paper, \$8.25 bound.

A colorful and dramatic story taking place on the coast of the northern province of Norr-

land, where the hunting of seals is still a means of livelihood.

JOHNSON, EYVIND. *Hans nådes tid*. Roman. Bonnier. 589 pp. \$7.00 paper, \$8.40 bound.

A historical novel set in the time of Charlemagne and the declining kingdom of the Langobards. The human and social problems exhibit parallels to those of our own time; the faithful and colorful reconstruction of the past lends strength to the story and bears witness to the deep insight and the wide perspective of this fine author.

LAGERKVIST, PÄR. *Ahasverus' död*. Bonnier. 131 pp. \$3.50 paper, \$4.50 bound.

Sweden's Nobel Prize-winner here gives us the sequel to *Barabbas* and *The Sibyl*, which, like its predecessors, deals with the eternal problems of faith and doubt, and the meaning and the meaninglessness of life.

LIDMAN, SARA. *Bära mistel*. Roman. Bonnier. 264 pp. \$5.40 paper, \$6.65 bound.

A sequel to the novel *Regnspiran* (1958), also set in a poor parish in Vesterbotten in northern Sweden. The story of the girl Linda and her love for a young musician is told with great tenderness and psychologic insight.

LO-JOHANSSON, IVAR. *Proletärförfattaren*. Självbiografisk berättelse. Bonnier. 273 pp. \$5.00 paper, \$6.25 bound.

The eighth volume in this autobiographical series deals, among other things, with the days of liberation in Denmark and Norway in 1945, and contains a number of pen portraits of contemporary Swedish authors.

MARTINSON, HARRY. *Vagnen*. Dikter. Bonnier. 129 pp. \$4.40 paper, \$5.65 bound.

A fine collection of poems, in which the problem of man versus the machine is one of the themes once more reverted to.

SANDGREN, GUNNAR E. *Förklaringsberg*. Roman. Bonnier. 204 pp. \$4.65 paper, \$5.95 bound.

A noteworthy first novel, the action of which takes place a number of decades ago; it depicts the spiritual development of a Småland farmer and probes deeply into moral and psychological problems.

VENNBERG, KARL. *Tillskrift*. Dikter. Bonnier. 53 pp. \$3.20 paper, \$4.20 bound.

A new collection of poems, after five years of silence, by this author. Dealing with the problems of middle age, they have an air of resignation, skepticism and self-irony, nevertheless intimating that the inescapable will be met in a worthy manner.

Compiled by Rune Arnlund, Library Adviser to the National Board of Education, Stockholm.

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

President Urho Kekkonen of Finland in October made extensive visits to both Canada and the United States. It was the first time that a Finnish Head of State had visited either of these countries, and wherever President Kekkonen went he was greeted with manifestations of the friendship which the American and Canadian peoples have for Finland.

In Ottawa, President Kekkonen and Mrs. Kekkonen were the guests of Governor-General George Vanier and conferred with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. He thereupon visited some of the Finnish-American settlements in northern Ontario. President and Mrs. Kekkonen thereupon spent two days in Washington, D. C., where the Finnish chief executive conferred with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and other high U. S. officials. In New York he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and attended a reception given by The American-Scandinavian Foundation. Following their stay in the East President and Mrs. Kekkonen traveled to Finnish-American settlements in Michigan and Minnesota, and visited Los Angeles and San Francisco and Hawaii before their return to Finland.

President Ásgeir Ásgeirsson of Iceland made a State Visit to Canada in September, and was warmly welcomed throughout the Dominion. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Dóra Ásgeirsson, as well as by Iceland's Foreign Minister Guðmundur I. Guðmundsson. Among the cities visited were Quebec, Ottawa, where he conferred with Governor-General Vanier and Prime Min-

ister Diefenbaker, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Presidential couple spent much time in those sections which are populated by Icelandic-Americans.

The internationally known Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen died on September 1 in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was 51 years old. Saarinen was born in Kirkkonummi in southern Finland, the son of Eliel Saarinen, also an architect who gained world fame and left his native country and moved to the United States in 1923. Having early shown an aptitude for both sculpture and architecture, Eero Saarinen attended the Yale School of Architecture from 1931 to 1934 and early won a number of prizes and important commissions. The following years saw him fast become one of America's most highly respected and sought-after architects.

Eero Saarinen's work adorns many sections of the United States and a number of foreign countries. Among the best known of his buildings are the American Embassies in London and Oslo, the Trans World Airlines Terminal at New York International Airport, and the General Motors Technical Center near Detroit. Some of his as yet unfinished projects are the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo., Morse and Stiles Colleges at Yale University, and the new headquarters building in New York of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His influence, as well as that of his father, on American and world architecture may hardly be fully assessed at present, but it is safe to say that it is bound to grow in future years.

Karen Larsen, Professor Emeritus of History at St. Olaf College, died on August 24 at the age of 81. She had been on the faculty of the Northfield, Minn., educational institution from 1919 until her retirement in 1952. Professor Larsen was born in Decorah, Iowa, in 1879. As one of the daughters of Dr. Laur. Larsen, founder and first president of Luther College, she was a member of one of the leading Norwegian-American academic families; one of her sisters was the late Hanna Astrup Larsen, for many years Editor of *The American-Scandinavian Review*, and her brothers Henning Larsen and Jacob Larsen are well-known scholars and educators.

Professor Larsen was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1905 and received the M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1918. She was awarded an honorary Ph.D. by Luther College in 1936. From 1890 to 1919 she taught at Lutheran Normal School and at Mt. Holyoke College, Sioux Falls, S. D. Contributor of numerous articles to scholarly journals and to the *Studies and Records* series of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, Karen Larsen was also the author of two very highly regarded book publications in the field of biography and history respectively, namely, *Laur. Larsen, Pioneer College President*, a biography of her father, and *A History of Norway*, the most comprehensive history of that country now available in English, published by Princeton University Press and The American-Scandinavian Foundation in 1948.

Solvang, the famed Danish-American community in California, on September 22, 23 and 24 celebrated its fiftieth

anniversary. Among the many activities that took place during the three-day celebrations were a banquet, a traditional Danish breakfast, exhibitions of art and of folk dancing, a parade, and a street dance followed by a barbecue.

Solvang was founded by Danish immigrants in 1911 in the heart of Santa Ynez Valley in Santa Barbara County in California. The community has a folk dancing school and a Danish Lutheran Church. Most of the buildings having been built according to traditional Danish design, the village has a distinctively Danish character.

The society Heimskringla at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a series of events beginning in October. The society, which is composed of members of the instructional staff of the University of Illinois, was organized in 1911 to promote interest in Scandinavian literature and the study of the contributions of Scandinavia to science and education.

Members were invited to attend a special anniversary banquet on October 13, and a public lecture was planned for November 13. The speaker at the lecture was Professor Emeritus Henning Larsen, former vice-president and provost of the University of Illinois and a widely known authority on Old Norse and the Scandinavian folk-tale.

The opening of the 1961 school year marked a turning point in the history of Scandinavian studies at the University of Wisconsin. Einar Haugen, who began as Assistant Professor in the Department thirty years ago and has been Professor and Chairman of the Department since 1938, has been nomi-

nated by the Regents of the University as Vilas Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Linguistics. He will henceforth devote his time primarily to research and writing, but will maintain his connection with the Department through one course each year and through his administration of the Department. Two new permanent members of the Department have been appointed. Harald Næss, for six years lecturer in Norwegian at Durham University and now for two years lecturer at the University of Wisconsin, has been named Associate Professor of Scandinavian Languages, and Richard B. Vowles, previously connected with the University of Florida, has been made Associate Professor of Scandinavian and Comparative Literature.

A fund of nearly \$100,000 has been raised in Norway as a gift to the University of Chicago to help establish a chair in Norwegian studies. Announcement of the gift was made September 2, as part of Oslo University's 150th anniversary celebration. The

Norwegian contribution will be added to funds raised in this country by Norwegian-American groups and other funds at the disposal of The University of Chicago. The new chair will be established in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, a part of the Division of the Humanities.

George J. Metcalf, Chairman of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, explained that Chicago University has been working towards an endowed professorship in Norwegian studies for over ten years, and several groups are now raising funds in USA to match the Norwegian gift. Under the program, Mr. Einar Anthi will be Visiting Professor in Norwegian for the current academic year. Mr. Thor Gabrielsen, Mr. Rolf Nettum, and Mr. Odd T. Andersen were earlier lecturers in Norwegian at Chicago University. Department Chairman Metcalf said their enthusiasm and efforts in arousing interest in the possibilities of the Norwegian program helped in great measure to pave the way for the grant announced in Oslo.

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



DENMARK

DENMARK lost no time in following suit when the United Kingdom decided to start negotiations about becoming a member of the Common Market of the six Western European nations, France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. After having obtained the authorization of the Folketing, in which the six major parties with 94 per cent of the votes voted in favor, the Danish Government in a note dated August 10 requested full membership for Denmark on the basis of article 237 of the so-called Rome Treaty of March 25, 1957, the Charter of the Common Market.

The main reason for Denmark's adherence to the Common Market is that it is imperative for the country to belong to the same economic organization as her two main customers, Great Britain and West Germany, which together buy 80 to 100 per cent of Denmark's agrarian exports. Denmark's joining is contingent upon Britain's and it is taken for granted that if for some reason or other the British decide to stay out, Denmark will also reconsider the matter.

Under the circumstances, Denmark is eager to obtain a number of preliminary special arrangements with the Common Market that may alleviate certain difficulties arising from the planned economic reorientation. The Danes hope, in particular, to avoid discrimination with respect to their agrarian exports during the period of

negotiations. Denmark also hopes to be admitted to the imminent negotiations about regulation of agrarian problems within the Common Market. Whether she will succeed in this, if only to the extent of sending observers, seems doubtful however. At a meeting in Copenhagen on September 8, S. L. Mansholt of the Netherlands, Vice-President of the Common Market, pointed out that no such things are provided in the Rome Treaty. While the Common Market would keep the Danish Government posted and collaborate with it on a consultative basis, Denmark would not have the opportunity of exerting any influence before becoming a full-fledged member.

While all parties in the Folketing, with the exception of the new Socialist People's Party which preferred a strictly Nordic orientation, agreed about joining the Common Market, a number of people were of two minds about it. Doubts were raised mainly in quarters which fear foreign industrial competition and the swamping of the Danish labor market with foreign workers. However, a recent investigation indicates that only 20 per cent of Danish industry would be unfavorably affected, not 40 per cent as assumed previously. Also, the fact that all of Europe with the exception of Southern Italy has achieved full employment has somewhat relieved the fears of mass immigration from Common Market countries, in particular among the Social-Democrats. Their representatives in the Folketing pointed out that there still was a certain risk that such a development would occur in the future, but that it was counterbalanced by the ad-

vantages of the greater political, economic, and cultural balance to be expected in a large regional setup like the Common Market. However, one outstanding labor leader, Hans Rasmussen, Vice-Chairman of the Social-Democratic party, was anything but convinced and repeatedly criticized the largely Social-Democratic Government for steering the country into the Common Market.

One of the industries that had great difficulties in making up its mind about the advantages and disadvantages of membership in the Common Market was the fisheries industry. On one hand, fishermen hoped for the opportunity to expand their market considerably in the member countries; on the other hand, they feared that Denmark would be compelled to open her territorial waters to competitors from countries like West Germany, Belgium and, in particular, Great Britain. Mainly in the Faroe Islands there was considerable uneasiness about a step which might wipe out the advantages the islands have obtained quite recently when Denmark decided to expand her territorial waters to the 12-mile limit. This was done largely to protect fishing grounds from exhaustion by fishing vessels with superior equipment from the above mentioned nations. But another region of the Danish realm in which fisheries also constitute the main livelihood of the population, Greenland, approved in a resolution by the regional council, the Landsråd, the decision of the Copenhagen Government.

More severe criticism of Denmark's change of course came from outside the country. Part of the Swedish press in particular condemned Denmark for a

step that was feared could become a severe setback for Nordic cooperation. While the Danes hope for Norway's and, possibly, Iceland's entry into the Common Market, it is well known that Sweden entertains no plans for following suit, and that Finland, for political reasons, is unable to do so. However, at the Oslo meeting of the Nordic Council Presidium in August, where uneasiness first was voiced, Danish Foreign Minister Jens Otto Krag explained, and in the opinion of many of his listeners convincingly so, that Denmark had little choice. Since a fusion of The Six and The Outer Seven which Denmark had hoped for, had proven unattainable, Denmark had to tend to her vital interests which prescribed close cooperation with her major trade partners. Also, the issue could no longer be postponed because Denmark had to be in on the imminent Common Market negotiations about agriculture in one form or the other.

Despondency abated after Swedish Premier Tage Erlander in a speech voiced understanding for the Danish step, and after Mr. Erlander and Mr. Krag in a joint radio discussion had agreed to disagree in view of the different economic interests of the two countries. Mr. Erlander pointed out in this discussion that Sweden hoped for a looser association with the Common Market as foreseen in the Rome Treaty's article 238, and Mr. Krag voiced the hope that such a step would make it possible to maintain and even expand the close economic cooperation between the Nordic countries.

A THREATENING CABINET CRISIS was averted on September 1 when the Radical (Liberal) party decided to con-

tinue its coalition with the Social-Democratic party. However, a sweeping reconstruction of the cabinet was the result.

Certain changes in the composition of the cabinet were expected and became necessary because the two Radical Ministers of National Economy and of Education, Bertel Dahlgaard and Jørgen Jørgensen, both 73, wanted to retire. They had joined the Government for a period of one year only.

The reconstruction of the Government, however, was bedeviled by disagreement between the two parties about certain policy matters concerning defense and a common Danish-West German military command within the framework of NATO. After considerable discussion the Radical party decided to sustain the coalition and participate in the Government with two new members when the Social-Democrats accepted their demands for certain modifications. As a result, their leader in the Folketing, Hilmar Baunsgaard, and K. Helveg Petersen became Ministers of Commerce and Education, respectively. As for the rest of the Cabinet a considerable game of musical chairs took place. Minister of Finance, Kjeld Philip, became Minister of National Economy; Minister of the Interior Hans R. Knudsen took over the Ministry of Finance; Minister of Commerce Lars P. Jensen moved into the Ministry of the Interior; Minister of Social Affairs Julius Bomholt became the head of a new Ministry for Cultural Affairs, split off from the Ministry of Education; and Minister of Labor Kaj Bundvad acquired the Ministry of Social Affairs in addition to his other portfolio.



FINLAND

AFTER the unexpected and sudden resignation of the Sukselainen Cabinet in the beginning of July and a government crisis of some ten days—unusually short for Finnish circumstances—a new Cabinet with Governor Martti Miettunen as Prime Minister was appointed by President Kekkonen.

The political complexion of the new Cabinet is not different from that of the previous one. This is easily understandable since no changes have taken place in the parliamentary constellation; the reason for the resignation of Dr. Sukselainen's Cabinet were, as mentioned in the last Quarter's History, not of a parliamentary nature. The Miettunen Cabinet is, as was the case also with the Sukselainen Government, an Agrarian Party minority Cabinet with one Swedish specialist member. Dr. Ilmari Hustich, Minister of Trade and Industry, is a Swedish-speaking Finn and Professor of Economic Geography at the Swedish School of Business Administration, but he is not a member of the Swedish People's Party. He tendered his resignation some years ago after having found himself somewhat to the left of the liberal wing of this party.

The new Prime Minister, Mr. Miettunen, has been Governor of Lapland for some years. As Governor he did not take an active part in politics. During the 1950's he had, however, quite a central position in the Agrarian Party. He served the party as Executive Secretary and was member of several cabinets, handling among other portfolios the important position of Minister of

Finance. Personally the Prime Minister is considered a highly intelligent man, matter-of-fact and broader in his general outlook than the average Finnish party politician. He takes a particular interest in the plans for economic improvements and industrialization of northern Finland and Lapland, a project which has been close to the heart of President Kekkonen, too.

The most important of the ministers who were transferred from Sukselainen's to Miettunen's Cabinet might be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ahti Karjalainen and Minister of Labor, Kauno Kleemola. Both are considered to be protégés of President Kekkonen. Perhaps the most prominent of the new Cabinet members is Dr. Johannes Viro-lainen, Minister of Agriculture, who has been said to be the chief ideologist of his party.

The Miettunen Cabinet is the 46th Government since Finland became independent (in 1917). The average age of the ministers is 56 years. Prime Minister Miettunen is 54, his oldest colleague, Vice Premier and Minister of Interior, Eemil Luukka, is 68. The youngest Cabinet member, Foreign Minister Karjalainen, who has been called President Kekkonen's Crown Prince, is only 38. Ten of the fifteen ministers were also members of the Sukselainen Cabinet. No essential changes are to be expected in the policy of the new Cabinet compared with the previous one.

DURING the government crisis King Olav V of Norway paid a State visit to Finland. The welcome guest was received and entertained by President and Mrs. Kekkonen. After the official functions King Olav spent several days

in Finland as a private visitor. During this time the King took part in the centennial regatta of Finland's oldest yacht club, the Nyländska Jaktklubben.

At the end of September the President of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, paid a State visit to Finland. The program included an extensive tour of the countryside, visits to several industrial enterprises, State dinners, etc.

THE FIRST more important achievement of the new Government is the budget proposition given to the Eduskunta (Parliament) in September. At least in one respect the budget is a record achievement: the estimated expenses for 1962 are higher than those for any previous year, amounting to 470 billion marks (1.47 billion dollars). In spite of this the budget is a very optimistic one. It is based on the general assumption that next year will again be a year of favorable economic conditions. The Government hopes to be able to balance the expenses without raising taxes, a step which could be disastrous for the party-in-power during a year when both the presidential and parliamentary elections will take place. The opponents of the Cabinet seem to doubt the Government's ability to negotiate the tremendous amount of loans, altogether 66 billion marks (206 million dollars), necessary for balancing the budget. If that cannot be done, what other means are there than increased taxes, the opposition says. On the other hand, it is obvious that the economic situation in general is rather promising: production is still increasing, the employment situation is exceptionally good, the terms of foreign trade, although always quite unpre-

table, are hoped to be as favorable as in 1961. Therefore, the supporters of the Government say it is good policy to invest now in social improvements, better communications, etc.

THE APPLICATION by Great Britain and Denmark for membership in the EEC has created a new situation which in the future may present Finland with intricate problems of commercial policy. These problems have been discussed in the Finnish press, by the Government, and during the meeting of the presiding officers of the Nordic Council, held at Voksenåsen, Norway. The Finnish Government has issued the following short communiqué: "The Government will continue to watch closely the development caused by the initiative of certain EFTA countries to open negotiations with the European Economic Community, with the intention of safeguarding the interests of Finland's home market and export industries and those of agriculture, taking into consideration at the same time Finland's neutral status and existing international obligations."

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted Finland its eighth loan, \$25 million, bringing its total credit accommodation to the country to \$127.3 million. The funds are to be used in the expansion projects of seven forest industry companies. Some of the projects are already underway. All are scheduled for completion by 1964.

THE MAIN ISSUE in Finnish politics is naturally and will still be for several months the presidential elections to be held in January 1962 (see *Quarter's History*, Summer Issue). The Agrarian

Party has nominated President Kekkonen for a new six-year term. The Social-Democrats and the small non-socialist parties, the Conservatives, the Finnish Liberals, and the Small Farmers, have decided to make a joint effort for former Attorney General Olavi Honka. The Social-Democratic Opposition has nominated Mr. Emil Skog, an old Socialist politician who, despite several terms as a Cabinet member, never has succeeded in becoming elected to Parliament. The Communists have made Paavo Aitio, Second Vice-Speaker of Parliament, their candidate. The Swedish People's Party is completely split: the recent Congress of this party showed that two-thirds of the representatives favored Honka, whereas one-third was for Kekkonen. The party will consequently give its members more or less a free hand and there will be electors belonging to the Swedish People's Party both in the Honka and in the Kekkonen coalition. Also the Finnish Liberals have a rather strong pro-Kekkonen minority. It is quite obvious at any rate that in the decisive ballot the electors will have to choose between Kekkonen and Honka. Roughly speaking, it could be said that in the final fight Honka will be supported by the groups more to the right plus the Social-Democrats. Kekkonen will be backed by the parties from the Agrarian center to the left wing groups.

FINLAND'S newest university, the University of Oulu, which the Finns like to call the northernmost university in the world, started its second academic year in September. In this connection the Rector of Oulu University made some interesting statements in an inter-

view about his institution. When the University—a state university financed entirely by public funds—was founded in 1960, many people, even those who saw the great need of an institution of higher learning and scientific research in the northern part of the country, feared that it would be extremely difficult to find competent teachers for the new university, that students would be accepted without much screening, and that the university could easily become a site of narrow and provincial ideas.

Now the Rector, Dr. Kaitera, states that only 32 per cent of all applicants were accepted to the University of Oulu this fall. The University has now a little less than 1,000 students, 60 per cent of them coming from the provinces of Oulu and Lapland. On the other hand, all the professors come from the southern part of the country, most of them from the old university cities. This is a good mixture which should prevent provincial tendencies from growing. Most of the chairs have been filled with scientists who are well known in their fields. In two cases it has, however, been difficult to interest Finnish scholars in the Oulu professorships; these are the chairs in mathematics and economics. Rector Kaitera has also come to the conclusion that the students from the north are fully equal to the students at the Universities of Helsinki and Turku as far as intelligence, willingness to learn and seriousness of purpose are concerned. The University of Oulu has now three departments, one for mathematics and science, a department of medicine, and a department of engineering. There is also a Teachers College connected with the University. A humanistic department will be his next goal.



ICELAND

PRESIDENT ÁSGEIRSSON paid a State visit to Canada during September. Accompanied by Mrs. Ásgeirsson, Foreign Minister Guðmundur Í. Guðmundsson and other dignitaries, he visited Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, and toured extensively through the areas where Icelanders settled three quarters of a century ago. He was warmly welcomed by Governor-General Vanier, Premier Diefenbaker and other high Canadian officials, who recalled the Icelandic contribution to the settlement of Canada and the present alliance of the two nations within NATO.

ICELAND has a new Prime Minister—if only for a few months. Ólafur Thors, who heads the present coalition cabinet, took a prolonged vacation on the advice of his doctors, and Bjarni Benediktsson was appointed Premier for the period, which is to last to the end of the year. Mr. Benediktsson's former post of Minister of Justice has been temporarily filled by Jóhann Hafstein. These events led to a great deal of speculation in Iceland, since Mr. Thors is approaching seventy and has not been in good health. However, he set the date of his return at New Year's.

SIX AND SEVEN have been key words in Icelandic politics and economics this summer, just as they have been in other Western European countries. Since the United Kingdom and Denmark announced their applications for membership in the Economic Community of the six Continental powers, which will inevitably lead to the break-up of

the Free Trade Area of the so-called "Outer Seven", Iceland has foreseen serious difficulties as to its own position. At present it seems that the situation will be just as difficult for the Icelanders whether they become members of the extended Economic Community or refrain from joining. More than half of Iceland's vital foreign trade is with the European countries and could easily collapse if Iceland were outside. This issue is expected to require decision during 1962.

Locally, the economic situation of Iceland has been in its almost normal state of turbulence. Throughout spring and summer trade unions, spurred by the opposition parties, demanded considerable wage increases. The Government claimed that the economy could stand 3-6% increases without inflationary results, but no more. The unions finally obtained 13-19%, and the Government considered itself forced to take counter-measures, unless Iceland was to suffer serious economic difficulties. The króna was once more devalued, bringing the dollar from 38 to 43 krónur.

REYKJAVÍK celebrated its 175th Anniversary on August 18, on the occasion of which the authorities sponsored a large City Exhibition. This was enjoyed by the citizenry while the opposition on the City Council grumbled that perhaps there would not have been such festivities if municipal elections were not forthcoming next spring.

THE ICELANDERS have taken one drastic step to improve the perilous international situation. They have presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations a new gavel, made by an Icelandic artist. The former gavel, also a present from Iceland, broke in the

hands of Assembly President Boland during last year's historic session, when high-ranking Soviet delegates tried his patience. The new gavel which the Icelandic Government has provided is stronger than the old and is expected to stand the strain, even if some delegates start taking their shoes off again.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR snapshot subjects for tourists in Reykjavík is the statue of the viking Ingólfur Arnarson, the first permanent settler of Iceland. A replica of this statue, originally made by the sculptor Einar Jónsson, has now been presented by Iceland to Norway, and in September it was unveiled at Rivedal in Western Norway, Ingólfur Arnarson's birthplace. A group of 150 Icelanders, including Premier Bjarni Benediktsson and other dignitaries, traveled on the steamer *Hekla* to Norway to be present.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND this fall celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary. The main festivities were held in the new auditorium of the University, the largest in Iceland. It will also be used as a concert hall and motion picture theater.

THE SUMMER was a fairly good one in Iceland, although farmers in several districts could have wished for better weather for hay-drying. There was considerable herring in the sea, a great change from the last ten years, compensating mostly for poor catches by the trawlers. There was a good harvest of oats, making a significant advance in Icelandic agriculture, since almost all grains have been imported. The fall, however, was a stormy one, and two fishing boats were lost at sea with nine seamen perishing with one of them.



NORWAY

THE NORWEGIAN Labor Party, which has ruled almost without break for the past 26 years, lost its Parliamentary majority in the national elections held September 11. Labor won 74 of the 150 Parliament seats, or two short of a majority. Commenting on the results, Premier Einar Gerhardsen said the question of a new Government, if any, would not be clarified until after Parliament meets October 2.

The distribution of seats in the newly elected Parliament (with 1957 seats in parenthesis) is as follows: Labor Party 74 (78); Conservative Party 29 (29); Center Party (formerly Agrarian Party) 16 (15); Christian Peoples Party 15 (12); Liberal Party 14 (15); Socialistic Folk Party 2 (0); Communist Party 0 (1).

These returns indicate that Labor lost one mandate in each of four election districts—Østfold, Telemark, Bergen and Nordland. Conservatives captured a new mandate in Telemark and lost one in West Agder. Centerites gained seats in Østfold, and Hedmark, but lost one in Telemark. Christian Peoples Party won new seats in West Agder, Telemark, Bergen and Nordland, losing one in East Agder. Liberals captured a mandate in East Agder, but lost seats in Oslo and Nordland. The new Socialistic Folk Party surprised by winning seats in Oslo and Nordland. The Communists lost the only mandate they had—in Hedmark.

The results show no sweeping changes in the popular vote, though they mark a setback for Labor and a substantial gain for the Conservatives.

The latter received 49,516 more votes than in 1957, but failed to win a single additional seat, whereas the Christian Peoples Party, whose vote declined, gained three seats. Labor lost 19,260 votes, which cost the party four seats. Its setback is undoubtedly in large measure due to inroads made by the Socialistic Folk Party, formed mainly by dissident Laborites, which campaigned on an anti-NATO platform.

KING OLAV returned to Oslo in early August after a 4-day visit to Spitsbergen—Svalbard, Norway's arctic province, making the long voyage aboard the royal yacht *Norge*. At Longyearbyen and Ny Alesund, the King talked to many of the 400-500 Norwegian coal miners who work in these collieries.

The Pastor of Svalbard, Rev. Olav Tysnes, told the King: "We consider this royal visit as a handshake from the nation's first citizen. It makes us feel that Svalbard, too, is a part of Norway."

On July 5, King Olav arrived in Helsinki for an official visit to Finland. Last time a King of Norway visited Finland was in 1928. After the 3-day official visit, King Olav participated in the jubilee regatta of the Nyländska Yachting Club.

From the arrival of the royal yacht to the last farewell, the King's visit was marked by warm cordiality. The comprehensive program, which included the traditional pier welcome and President Kekkonen's gala dinner, was highlighted by a solemn wreathlaying ceremony at the Finnish war cemetery.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OTTO RUGE, Commander-in-Chief of Norway's armed forces during the Nazi invasion in 1940, died in August at the age of 79.

Said Defense Minister Gudmund Harlem: "A great man and a great officer has passed away. He will always be remembered with gratitude, pride and respect for the contribution he made in 1940."

When the Nazis launched their attack against Norway on April 9, the then Colonel Ruge was Inspector General of the Infantry. Two days later he was named Commander-in-Chief of the Army and then Chief of Defense. The leadership he showed during the 62-day military resistance, as well as his personal qualities, earned him great respect at home and abroad. General Ruge exuded a calm confidence and a fighting spirit that played a major role in the Government's decision to resist.

Aside from members of the Royal family, General Ruge was the only Norwegian entitled to wear the St. Olav Order's Grand Cross with Chain. This was awarded by the late King Haakon VII in 1941, while General Ruge was a war prisoner in Germany.

NORWEGIAN PREMIER Einar Gerhardsen, on August 22, pushed a button to start the first of four 100,000 kw generating units for Tokke, largest hydro-electric power project in North Europe. When fully developed in 1965, the five Tokke stations will have a combined capacity of 875,000 kw and an annual production of 3,752 million kwh's. Most of the 1,700 guests at the festive opening came from Dalen, Lårdal, Rauland and Vinje—the four municipalities in the Tokke district of Telemark.

Work on Tokke I, biggest of the five stations, was started five years ago. The project was unanimously approved by Parliament on April 23, 1956. The total

cost is estimated at 360 million kroner, of which 310 million kroner has been spent so far. Secondary work and transmission lines will cost an additional 101 million kroner. Construction of Tokke II and Tokke III, also approved by Parliament, will cost about 292 million kroner. At a later stage, the Government will ask Parliament to sanction construction of Tokke IV and V.

Built by the Norwegian Watercourse and Electricity Board, the Tokke scheme is partly financed by two loans from the World Bank. Totalling \$50 million, they were granted in 1956 and 1960. The Norwegian Government has raised 240 million kroner for Tokke through domestic bond issues. Some 200 municipalities will be entitled to draw 1 kw for 6,000 hours for each bond they have bought.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO marked its 150th anniversary with a series of exhibits, receptions, ceremonies, lectures, and meetings. King Olav attended most of the major functions. Festivities began August 28 with the opening of a jubilee exhibit at the University Library and dedication of the new Student Welfare House. September 1 was matriculation day, with reception for freshmen. On September 2, the University and the Home Guard commemorated students who died for Norway in World War II. The anniversary meeting, with academic processions and presentation of 25 honorary degrees, took place on September 4. Other jubilee events included services at Oslo Cathedral, a banquet at Hotel Bristol, a Government dinner at Akershus Castle, guest lectures by recipients of honorary degrees, and a gala performance at the National Theater.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY of the birth of Fridtjof Nansen, the famed Norwegian scientist, explorer, statesman and, above all, humanitarian, was commemorated at meetings throughout the world on October 10, 1961. In many countries, Nansen was eulogized on special radio and television programs. To mark the occasion, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Norwegian Refugee Council have published a 32-page illustrated pamphlet *Fridtjof Nansen—A Life in the Service of Science and Humanity*. Authored by Norwegian newspaper editor Chr. A. R. Christensen, it is printed in English, French, German, Spanish and Norwegian. UNESCO—the U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has produced a 29-minute record dramatizing Nansen's life. The 12" LP disc, with an introduction by former President Herbert Hoover, has been distributed for broadcast in USA by the Norwegian Information Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Committee for Refugees. Lastly, the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees has made a Nansen pin to be sold for the benefit of international refugee relief.

Norway marked the centenary with special radio, TV and school programs, and a series of commemorations at Oslo, October 10-11. The latter began with a wreath-laying ceremony at Polhøgda, Nansen's home for many years, where he is buried. At a memorial meeting in the Aula, main auditorium of Oslo University, U. N. Refugee High Commissioner Felix Schnyder, presented the Nansen Medal to King Olav. The meeting was addressed by Norwegian Parliament President Nils Langhelle, Professor Olaf Holtedahl, and Professor Jac. S. Worm-Müller.

BERGEN, Norway's second largest city, this autumn was the scene of two significant ceremonies, both attended by King Olav and Crown Prince Harald. On September 13, the University of Bergen dedicated the new building of the University Library, the most up-to-date of its kind in Norway. And the following day, September 14, the medieval Håkonshallen, which dates back to 1261 A.D., was formally reopened in the presence of the Royal family, Parliament President Nils Langhelle, Premier Einar Gerhardsen, and Chief Justice Terje Wold.

Reopening of the majestic Håkonshallen was marked by a solemn ceremony, at which King Olav hailed the restoration of the 700-year-old building as an event of importance to the whole nation. "This festive hall," he declared, "stands as a reminder of our history and as a symbol of Norway's independence, freedom and sovereignty."

Restoration of the ancient building, which is situated on the grounds of Bergen Fortress, was originally started in 1876. Considerable progress was made during intermittent periods of reconstruction. Then, on April 20, 1944, towards the end of World War II, Håkonshallen was hit by bombs and suffered extensive damage. The latest restoration, recently completed, was started in 1957. The hall now appears as it did of yore.

Håkonshallen was dedicated seven centuries ago, on September 14, 1261 A.D., with perhaps the most sumptuous celebration ever held in Norway. The occasion was the wedding of Princess Ingebjørg of Denmark to the young King Magnus, later named the Lawmaker. His father, King Håkon Håkonsson, had two decades before brought peace to Norway.



SWEDEN AFTER Great Britain's decision to apply for membership in the European Economic Community, the Swedes too have a feeling of approaching the crossroads, and the question whether the country should start aiming at full participation in the Common Market or at some kind of association is being widely discussed.

Leading Conservative and Liberal newspapers have urged acceptance or at least serious consideration of full participation, and many industrial leaders seem to favor the same course. Even in these circles, however, there is virtual agreement that Sweden's policy of nonparticipation in alliances of a military nature must be preserved. Spokesmen for the Government and for the Social-Democratic party, on the other hand, observe that the European Free Trade Association, or "Outer Seven," which Sweden helped to establish, actually from the beginning aimed at facilitating all-European free trade, and that there still is reason to hope that Britain's negotiations with the Common Market will lead to a comprehensive solution. Few Swedish parliament members, the Foreign Minister said in August, are likely to vote for acceptance of full membership in the European Economic Community in its present form, while an association naturally would be considered if efforts to reach a broader solution should fail.

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD's DEATH, in an air crash on September 18 during a peace mission to Africa, stirred the Swedish people so deeply that it would

be difficult to find an historical parallel, at least in modern times.

In his native country as in many other parts of the world Dag Hammarskjöld had become a symbol of decency and reason in international relations and of genuine dedication to justice and peace. The hope that his memory will be a lasting inspiration was a frequently recurring theme in the Swedish reaction. While as the foremost servant of the United Nations he belonged, and belongs, to the world, it seemed natural for his countrymen to regard him also as an eminent representative of the best in Sweden's traditions, above all a profound sense of law and justice. In the statements of the U. N. Secretary-General, according to one observation, one could hear echoes of ancient Swedish judicial rules proclaiming the basic principles of absolute fairness and incorruptibility.

The state funeral with which Dag Hammarskjöld was honored, on September 29 at Uppsala, was the first of its kind since 1896 when Louis De Geer, an aristocrat and statesman who had led the forces of political reform to significant victories, was laid to rest. 81-year-old Archbishop Emeritus Erling Eidem, who officiated at the services in Uppsala, had come out of retirement, as he did for the funeral of Dag Hammarskjöld's father in 1953. At Uppsala the late Secretary-General had his strongest roots. Its university, nearly 500 years old, now regards him as its greatest son.

A Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Fund to further international cooperation and understanding in the spirit of the late Secretary-General of the United Nations is being established in Sweden. The appeal was signed by the

Prime Minister and the Speakers of the two houses of Parliament. As an example of how the fund may be used, it mentions aid to education in underdeveloped countries, a cause which was close to the heart of Dag Hammarskjöld. The United Nations will be represented on the board of trustees. The drive is sponsored by a large number of organizations and institutions, and from the beginning it met with the most powerful popular support. In many death notices in the newspapers, for instance, mourners and friends were asked to contribute to the Hammarskjöld Fund instead of sending flowers for the funeral. The first contributors included King Gustaf Adolf, the Confederation of Trade Unions, and the Cooperative Union.

Church organizations have started a drive of their own for a center of education for African youth, to be established at Kitwe in Northern Rhodesia. Dag Hammarskjöld's name will be linked with it. A similar program has been launched by the student bodies of the universities in Sweden.

HJALMAR GULLBERG, who drowned July 19 while bathing in a lake in southern Sweden, was one of Sweden's most respected and beloved poets. He produced ten volumes of verse and was also responsible for many distinguished translations, from Aristophanes, Euripides, Sophocles, Racine, Calderón, Garcia Lorca, Gabriela Mistral, and others. In 1940 he was elected to the seat of the Swedish Academy left vacant by the death of Selma Lagerlöf. Hjalmar Gullberg was 63 years old. "The attraction which he exercises over his reading public," writes Alrik Gustafson, of the University of Minnesota, in

his recently published *A History of Swedish Literature*, "derives not from time-tested popular effects but rather from the elegantly intriguing manner in which he merges seriousness and irony, the classical and the modern, elevated poetic diction with an everyday vernacular."

PROFESSOR GUNNAR HECKSCHER has succeeded Jarl Hjalmarson as leader of Sweden's Conservative party. Mr. Hjalmarson assumed the leadership in 1950. The position of the Conservatives was then successively strengthened in the parliamentary elections, until last year when a setback occurred.

Dr. Heckscher, who has been a member of the lower house of the Riksdag since 1957, is regarded as a representative of modern, moderate conservatism. He is 52 years old. At the age of twenty-four he took his Ph.D. in political science at Uppsala, and since 1958 he is professor at Stockholm University. In 1948 he was visiting professor at the University of Chicago, and somewhat later he organized, under the auspices of the United Nations, an institute for administrative training in Ankara, Turkey. For many years he has been a member of the Swedish delegation to the Council of Europe, and he is thoroughly familiar with the problems of European economic integration. The new Conservative party program underlines the vital importance of European unity.

For the first time in history, all the major parties in Sweden have leaders with academic degrees. The liberal leader, Bertil Ohlin, who took his Ph.D. at the age of twenty-five, is an economist of international reputation. One of his teachers was the late Eli

F. Heckscher, father of the new Conservative leader and considered one of the greatest economic historians of the modern period in Europe. Leader of the Center party, the former Agrarians, is Gunnar Hedlund, doctor of laws. The Social-Democratic leader, Prime Minister Tage Erlander, is not on the doctoral level but finished his academic studies with a Master of Arts degree in political science, economics, and statistics.

A NEW LAKE, forty miles long and covering about 10,000 acres of old forest land, has been created in west central Sweden, in the valley of the Dal River northwest of Lake Siljan in the province of Dalarna. It is the storage reservoir for a new large hydroelectric plant, built by the Stora Kopparberg company which has been in business for more than six hundred years. About 160 million kronor (\$32 million) have been invested in the project, which includes the largest rockfill dam in Sweden. The height of the dam, about 400 feet, is also a Swedish record. The plant itself, like many others in Sweden, has been blasted out underground. Two generating sets give it an effect of 200,000 kilowatts, and a third set may be installed later. Stora Kopparberg's output of electric power will now total more than 2,000 million kilowatt-hours annually.

EVIDENTLY INSPIRED by the discovery and salvage of the man-of-war *Vasa* in Stockholm three amateur divers from Karlskrona have succeeded in locating another seventeenth-century ship, a merchantman, the *Constantia*, at Ungskär off the South Swedish Coast.

The vessel, which had been requisitioned by the Swedish Navy during the war with Denmark, was set on fire by her own crew when trying to escape Danish warships in 1676. Now lying at a depth of 7 meters and partly buried in a 3-meter layer of mud, *Constantia* is, however, believed to be well preserved except for the upper deck. The divers have so far brought up musket and cannon balls and bricks from the vessel's oven.

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY of the first bank notes to be issued in Europe was celebrated in Sweden on July 16. They were issued in 1661 by Johan Palmstruch, founder of Sweden's first bank, Stockholms Banco, to replace the then heavy square copper coins which weighed up to 40 lbs.

The Swedish Riksbank commemorated the jubilee by publishing a work written by the Latvian-born numismatic expert Aleksandrs Platbarzdis. The book, *Sveriges första banksedlar* (Sweden's First Bank Notes), has been distributed to central banks and banking researchers throughout the world.

In conjunction with the jubilee the Riksbank has put into operation a new press which is said to be unique of its kind in the world. The 35-ton unit has been designed by the bank's experts and built in Darmstadt, Germany. While it has previously been necessary to print the notes in 6-7 separate operations, the new press first prints the back of the notes in 2 by 2 colors in dry offset and then the face in copperplate with facsimile and numerals. By means of the new press it will be possible to reduce the printing of an issue of notes from months to weeks.



A History of Swedish Literature. By ALRIK GUSTAFSON. Published for The American-Scandinavian Foundation by the University of Minnesota Press. Minneapolis. 1961. Pp. XIX + 708. Price \$8.00.

This new book by the distinguished scholar Alrik Gustafson, Chairman of the Department of Scandinavian Studies at the University of Minnesota, completes, except for Finland, the coverage in English of the history of Scandinavian literature, Danish, Icelandic, and Norwegian literature having been eminently treated earlier by P. M. Mitchell, S. Einarsson, and H. Beyer. As might be expected, Dr. Gustafson has acquitted himself admirably of his extremely laborious and difficult task. The great need for this monumental book is evident from the fact that a second edition is already in preparation.

In a most interesting and readable preface the author modestly states that he "can hardly pretend that he has done much more than brought his readers into the anterooms of that extensive edifice which harbors the treasures of Swedish literature." But he has indeed done much more than that. He has produced a great book, which may be used as an introduction to Swedish literature, as a dearly needed textbook in universities, and as a reliable source of reference for scholarly study. Merely a cursory glance through this bulky volume is sufficient to convince the reader of the enormous wealth of information which the author has been able to incorporate. After having read a few pages the reader finds that all the facts and analyses are presented in an easy, vivid, and attractively personal style, full of pregnant, witty expressions and felicitous remarks. Dr. Gustafson has done a great and lasting service to those of the Anglo-American world who appreciate inspiring and expert guidance through the various aspects of Swedish literature.

The author does not look at literature

as a segregated, separate phenomenon but as one of several manifestations of a constantly changing and developing society. Furthermore, he gives a great deal of consideration to the important and sometimes almost transforming influences which Sweden has received from outside cultural centers throughout the centuries. Thus, the literary movements in Sweden, the authors, and the major works are always treated both in the light of native historical, religious, social, and cultural development and against the background of the contemporary European culture.

Space does not permit a discussion here of all the literary periods and movements covered in this book. However, knowing that Professor Gustafson is one of the foremost living experts on Strindberg and is working on a monograph about him, the reader might anticipate some dazzling novelties in the chapter entitled "Strindberg and the Realistic Breakthrough." But such things are not normally disclosed in books of this nature. They will appear in the book on Strindberg we are looking forward to seeing soon. Perhaps it is surprising to find that only twenty pages are devoted to the Swedish titan. It must have been tempting for the learned expert to expatiate upon his favorite subject, but he has been able to restrain himself, showing that he knows the art of concentration. The treatment of Strindberg and his production is not organized chronologically but rather in respect to various facets and varieties in the great author's volatile and strangely developing nature. This might be confusing to a reader who knows little or nothing about Strindberg, but it seems that this method might give a picture of the abstruse character that is easier to grasp. Strindberg's attitude to his environment would have been clearer if some attention had been given to the interesting vampire type which occurs in several of his writings. To the reviewer it is somewhat difficult to see why Dr. Gustafson refrains from even mentioning Strindberg's beautiful but vicious last drama, *Stora landsvägen* (The Highway, not "The Great Highway," as the title always is rendered in English), in which the aging genius once more gives vent to his rage against his enemies but

also shows a mood of loneliness and penance. But it is true that there is nothing new that had not been said several times before in earlier dramas and prose writings. Strindberg simply wanted to give the Swedish people a confession in poetic form about his inner situation, and so he described, in this drama, his toilsome walk along the highway to the cemetery.

Three chapters and ca. 220 pages are assigned to the literature of the twentieth century. Already the aptly phrased titles of the chapters indicate the nature of the currents and developments during the last decades, dominated by the novel and lyrical poetry: "Realism Renewed and Challenged," "The Modernistic Ground Swell and Attendant Social Criticism," "Modernism Triumphant and Its Aftermath." In the preface Professor Gustafson confesses that the chapters of his book which gave him the greatest trouble were the first and the three last, "the first because we know so little about the period, the last three because we know too much." This is understandable—both quantitatively and qualitatively the last decades are indeed remarkable and partly difficult to evaluate critically at this point—, but again the author's earlier mentioned power of concentration proves a valuable asset. His studious toil is concealed to the reader, who finds this part of the book as interesting and elucidating as the rest. Professor Gustafson has a wide and profound knowledge of Swedish culture and literature of the twentieth century, and he generously shares his erudition with his readers. Swedish contributions to art, theater, movies, etc. are included in the description as a background to the literary manifestations. Of particular interest to American readers are his discussions of Vilhelm Moberg, Pär Lagerkvist, Frans G. Bengtsson, and a few others who have recently attracted the attention of the American public. It is only natural that Dr. Gustafson's and the reviewer's views of some of the many authors and problems treated in this part of the book do not always coincide, but such matters can hardly be discussed in a review. May it instead be said that the last three chapters constitute the most valuable and original part of the book.

Usually the Swedish titles of books,

stories, poems, etc., if not untranslatable, are given in English translation. The great majority of the titles, probably more than a thousand in number, are correct, in many cases ingenious, or at least acceptable. A few, however, are inaccurate or misleading.

Professor Gustafson's book contains more than cultural and literary history. To the text he has added an extensive "Bibliographical Guide for Additional Readings and Studies," which makes the book even more valuable and useful. There is listed a vast amount of criticism on Swedish culture and literature written in English, German, French, and the Scandinavian languages, and furthermore, they are evaluated by Professor Gustafson in his colorful and, when appropriate, pungent language. Students and scholars of Swedish literature all the world over, not least in Sweden, will be deeply grateful to Dr. Gustafson for this excellent bibliography, the compilation and evaluation of which must have been frightfully time-consuming. It may seem fastidious and presumptuous to suggest any additions to this bibliography, which is a selective one, but nevertheless, this reviewer would like to see included Jan de Vries' *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte*, probably the best work published on Old Norse mythology. There are some insignificant misprints in the bibliography.

For the benefit of English-speaking readers Dr. Gustafson has attached a list of more important translations of Swedish and Old Norse literature into English.—An index of names, places, titles, and subject matter concludes the volume.

Although one is not likely to find any new discoveries in a survey such as this one, Professor Gustafson on several occasions takes issue with the views of other scholars and presents original ideas and evaluations. They seem to be sound and well-grounded. The many distinctive merits and great value of the book cannot be properly expressed in a review. These things have to be experienced by the readers. Anyone interested in Swedish literature will find this book not only an enlightening and highly useful source of information but also most stimulating and interest-evoking reading.

ASSAR JANZÉN

University of California

The Honour of the House. By HALLDÓR KILJAN LAXNESS. *Helgafell*. Reykjavík. 1959. 138 pp. Price Kr. 235.00 bound.

Halldór Kiljan Laxness has not only written a number of outstanding novels but he has also produced plays, essays and three volumes of short stories, all of which, to a lesser or greater degree, bear the imprint of the master. The novella here presented in book form is an English translation by Professor Kenneth Chapman (although the title page, curiously, does not divulge his name) of "Jómfrúin góða og húsið," which appeared originally in a short story collection entitled *Fótatak manna* ("The Sound of Human Footsteps"), published in 1932. It is thus an early work, a fact which those who have enjoyed Laxness' later and powerful novels are soon likely to discern. It is a touching story and one of more than usual interest, which concerns two sisters in a well-to-do and virtuous family and of diametrically opposite personalities; in a style his very own the author spells out how their lives were shaped, or at least influenced, by the false pride, the "honor" that as the family's traditional core value led them by different routes to dissolution and to grief. How such grief may also have a positive side is well brought out in this tale, which although not being overly dramatic, has many fine psychological insights, sharp delineation of character, and merciless close-ups of a number of individuals who are indeed true to life in Iceland as well as elsewhere. The book also features an informative essay on Laxness by Kristján Karlsson.

It is indeed regrettable that so few of Laxness' novels and stories have been made available in English, readers in Great Britain and U. S. A. having been limited to *Independent People*, *Salka Valka*, *The Happy Warriors*, and the recent *Paradise Reclaimed*. It is therefore a very welcome development that Ragnar Jónsson, the head of the Helgafell publishing house, has had the present story done into English and attractively bound uniformly with the Icelandic editions of Laxness' works. It is to be hoped that this slender volume will

be followed by others put out by this enterprising publishing house and that channels of distribution will be developed so that Iceland's Nobel Prize-winner in time will have as large a readership in English-speaking countries as he deserves.

ERIK J. FRIIS

The Games of Night. By STIG DAGERMAN. *J. B. Lippincott*. Philadelphia and New York. 1961. 190 pp. Price \$3.50.

In many ways Swedish author Stig Dagerman (1923-1954), could be regarded as a typical exponent of Swedish youth growing up during World War II. He was constantly searching for truths and yet aware that the opposite of a truth was also true. Dagerman was born in the countryside and moved to Stockholm in 1935 when he was twelve years old. He moved from the poverty of the countryside to poor conditions of the working-class in the big city. At the age of twenty Dagerman married an eighteen-year-old German refugee and as a result he came into close contact with the struggles on the European continent. Dagerman was extremely fond of following the soccer matches and was fascinated by the power of cars. His personality was marked by contrast and conflict and this may be the partial reason for his becoming a symbol and somewhat of an idol of his generation.

A collection of Dagerman's stories appears in this volume first published in Sweden by Norstedt & Söner. The translations are by Naomi Walford, who has been making Scandinavian literature available in English for more than a generation. *The Games of Night* also includes an introduction by Michael Meyer, who has been living in Sweden on and off during the past decade and a half. Meyer, who is an English writer with close ties in British and Swedish literary circles, recounts some interesting personal memories of Dagerman and provides a short survey of his life and works. Stig Dagerman's *The Games of Night* belongs in the homes of all who are interested in modern Swedish literature.

FREDERIC FLEISHER

Scandinavia Past and Present. EDITED BY JØRGEN BUKDAHL, AAGE HEINBERG AND OTHERS. 3 vols. Ill. 2,146 pp. Published by Edvard Henriksen, Arnkronc, Denmark. 1959. Distributed by Arnkronc Publishers, 160 Stuyvesant Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. \$98.00 the set, in leather.

These weighty volumes—they weigh well over eighteen pounds!—represent the labors of scores of Scandinavian scholars, and cover not only the complete histories of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden but also include a detailed treatment of present-day trends and conditions in these countries. Approximately one-half of this massive compilation is devoted to the relatively recent past or to contemporary affairs. Economic and social developments and interests loom large in the picture and are ably and attractively described.

The work is surprising in many ways and a great credit to the individuals and organizations responsible for its publication. Not the least impressive aspect of it is the exceptionally high standard in book making it illustrates; paper, print, illustrations and binding are of a quality seldom seen except in small books privately printed. This book is of course intended for the general reader, as the Preface to the third volume makes clear: "The guiding idea behind *Scandinavia Past and Present* has partly been to create a tangible expression of the gratitude which the Scandinavian peoples feel towards the United States because of what that country has meant during and after the last war, and partly to produce a work which tells the comprehensive story of Scandinavia." This expression of gratitude has already, we understand, taken the form of over 2,000 sets of this work having been distributed free of charge to American libraries.

Nor are these volumes merely an expression of general interest and scholars' endeavors. The huge cost of publication—one surmises that the sum involved must have been staggering—was met by contributions of well over one hundred Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish business firms, banks, cooperatives, newspapers and municipalities. The interesting and attrac-

tive image of Scandinavia which the book offers—and it is, on the whole, a true image, for facts are permitted pretty much to speak for themselves—has thus been brought within American viewing distance thanks largely to the support given by leading organizations as well as individuals.

What about the results of this ambitious undertaking? The answer can only be that the contributors and editors have done well indeed. To be sure, these three volumes are not history in the ordinary sense of the word. This is clearly suggested by the fact that the number of chapters runs to over two hundred and seventy, and that the number of topics and periods is so large as to rob these tomes of the kind of unity that works on history normally illustrate. But it is of course clear that the organizational formula used permits a many-sided coverage of past and present fact and circumstance, and this in turn enables the reader to become familiar with aspects of these nations' records and achievements that ordinary surveys do not offer.

Excellent as these volumes are, they invite, I fear, one or two negative comments. I hazard the statement that most readers will feel that less than two score pages devoted to the 1939-1945 war-time experiences of these nations should have been expanded in order to give a clearer picture of the desperate fight against the invader (Finland, Denmark, Norway) and the successful search for security in neutrality (Sweden). Also, one cannot but note that the English used is frequently far from first-rate; linguistic angularities are numerous enough to annoy although not serious enough to mislead. Finally, the high price of these handsome volumes is likely to mean that they will delight the few rather than instruct the many.

JOHN H. WUORINEN

Columbia University

Atlantic Crossings Before Columbus. By FREDERICK J. POHL. Norton. New York. 1961. Ill. 315 pp. Price \$4.50.

The latest book by the eminent geographer and historian Frederick J. Pohl is a collection of the alleged evidences of settle-

ment in or discovery of North America by Europeans before Columbus. But it is organized not as scholarly research but as a fascinating detective story.

All that is now proved instead of postulated is the expedition from the Orkney Islands to the American mainland in the 1300's. But Mr. Pohl by his personal researches has established the inference that Leif Ericson spent the winter on Cape Cod despite a recent book by an astronomer who proves to his own satisfaction by pages of equations that Leif settled down in his exploration somewhat south of Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Pohl records the majority of the sundry alleged runic inscriptions on rocks on the Atlantic Seaboard and even in West Virginia, and Minnesota, and also discusses fully the Newport Tower, the alleged infiltration of Norwegian words into the dialect of the Algonquins, the alleged Norwegian blood stream and architecture of the Iroquois, the American vegetation described in the sagas—grapes, wheat, *masur* wood trees, the alleged iron foundries and iron artifacts found as far west as Ohio.

To me most fascinating is the account of the alleged Phoenician inscriptions in Pennsylvania (p. 28). He quotes the opinion of other scholars. From my brief study of Arabic, memorizing the thirty-one consonants and eight vowels and the four ways of inscribing each, I am exhausted but convinced!

Similarly Mr. Pohl creates the inference that the great monuments explored recently in New England are early Celtic structures. I am especially fascinated at his suggestion that the Norse settlers in Greenland may have left their churches and homes intact to migrate to Newport.

We have many foundations for medical research as well as for the remains of the Amerindians in North America. This book proves a need for a foundation to co-ordinate the researches of scientists on the problem of Vinland the Good.

All honor to Mr. Pohl the geographer for assembling between the covers of one book all that we know and all that we can infer regarding the earliest voyages from the Old World to the New.

H. G. L.

Narvik. By CAPTAIN DONALD MACINTYRE. Norton. New York. 1960. 224 pp. Ill. Price \$3.95.

During the months of April and May 1940 one of the most important battles during World War II took place in and around the town of Narvik in Northern Norway. This work by Captain Macintyre vividly sets forth this bitter tale of British, Norwegian, and French efforts to secure the strategically important town of Narvik. The contest involved naval, infantry, and air operations in which the Germans eventually were victorious.

Under the leadership of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder several key positions along the Norwegian coast had been occupied by Germany on April 9, 1940. Narvik was taken by treachery, secrecy, and surprise only after heroic defense by two ships of the Royal Norwegian Navy, *Eidsvold* and *Norge*, both of which were blown up. The naval battle that ensued left sixteen British vessels and seventeen German vessels at the bottom of the Ofoten Fjord between the days of April 10 and 13. On May 28, however, Allied troops, consisting of Norwegian detachments, Scots Guards, Chasseurs-Alpins of the Foreign Legion and some Polish mountain troops, succeeded in retaking the town of Narvik. But by now the Allied situation on the Continent had become untenable. Captain Macintyre correctly stresses that the British and French commanders "took into consideration the crying need for an Allied victory to boost morale in that dark hour." (p. 193). It seemed possible that the German forces would either surrender or retreat to Sweden, resulting in Northern Norway remaining in the hands of the Allies. The author describes in detail the heartbreaking decision of the Allies to evacuate, and of the Norwegian Government to accept the inevitable. On June 7, 1940, the cruiser *Devonshire*, flagship of Vice-Admiral John Cunningham, sailed from Tromsø to England with King Haakon and Norway's lawful Government to continue in exile their relentless fight against the Nazi invaders.

Narvik is a valuable addition to military history, ably told and with first-rate illustrations.

SAMUEL ABRAHAMSEN

Eivind Berggrav: God's Man of Suspense. By ALEX JOHNSON. Translated from the Norwegian by Kjell Jordheim and Harriet L. Overholt. *Augsburg Publishing House*. Minneapolis, Minn. 1960. 222 pp. Price \$3.50.

At a student convention in Norway many years ago a young minister from a mountain parish had held us spellbound by his presentation of an interesting topic. When the floor was open for discussion, Reverend Eivind Berggrav, then a rural pastor himself, rose and said quietly, smiling and looking at the speaker: "It seems that you are having an awfully good view from those mountain peaks of yours!"

The remark was right to the point. Later years have shown that the same thing could be said about Berggrav himself. Few churchmen have been blessed with a clearer and better view of all aspects of life than the late primate of the Church of Norway. He looked upon everything and everybody from the great vantage point of faith, hope and charity, and he was blessed with a God-given ability to share his observations with his fellow men.

One of the young, promising churchmen of Norway, Reverend Alex Johnson of Oslo, Rector of the Practical Theological Seminary of the University, has written a fascinating biography of Bishop Berggrav which has been translated into English by Reverend Kjell Jordheim of Wisconsin, together with Harriet L. Overholt.

Pastor Johnson has written his book on the basis of the source material found in the bishop's own books and extended writings; besides, the Berggrav family and the Johnson family were friends for generations, and the young minister worked closely with the bishop in the diocese of Oslo for many years, in peace and war.

The title of the book characterizes its subject. A warm heart, an impulsive personality, unique gifts that ranged from keen psychological insight to first-rate journalistic talent, were outstanding qualities of this man. Able to present all topics in an interesting manner, he could, most of all, share the Word of God with his listeners in a direct, personal way so that the message was never forgotten. This pastor, writer, scholar, educator and ecumenical leader derived his strength from his knowledge of being a child of God, in constant

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The stories have been translated by American and British scholars, all of whom have specialized in making the best of the literature of Iceland available to readers in the English-speaking world. The volume also has a valuable Introduction by Professor Steingrímur J. Þorsteinsson of the University of Iceland.

Originally published by the Ministry of Education, Reykjavík, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, this book is now issued by The American-Scandinavian Foundation as its second regular publication for 1961. It is being distributed free of charge to all ASF Life, Sponsoring, and Sustaining Associates as part of their 1961 membership benefits. Other ASF Associates are entitled to a 25% discount when ordering this book.

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fellowship with the Lord who had chosen him.

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To have known this man, personally or through the book about him, is to be truly enriched.

LEIF T. GULBRANDSEN

Northern Lights. ICELANDIC POEMS. TRANSLATED BY JAKOBINA JOHNSON. *Bókaútgáfa Menningarsjóðs*. Reykjavík. 1959. 91 pp. Price \$2.50.

A volume of the English translations of Icelandic poetry by Jakobina Johnson is now presented for the first time, under the title *Northern Lights*, by the Publishing Department of Iceland's Cultural Fund. Most of these poems have previously appeared in various publications in Canada, the United States and Iceland, including *The American-Scandinavian Review*.

Mrs. Johnson is eminently qualified for this undertaking. Born in Iceland, she grew up in an Icelandic settlement in Canada. There she came under the influence of Icelandic, as well as English, culture.

Mrs. Johnson is a poet in the strictest sense of the term. A member of the Poetry Society of America, she has had many original poems published in American and Canadian magazines. Two volumes of original poems in her mother tongue have come out in Iceland. One of these *Kertaljós* ("Candlelight") has been reprinted twice.

Copies of *Northern Lights*, beautifully bound, may be obtained by writing to the translator at 3208 N.W. 59th Street, Seattle, Washington.

MEKKIN S. PERKINS

BOOK NOTES

Introduction to Finland 1960 is a very informative and useful volume designed to acquaint English and American readers with various aspects of the life and culture of that Northern country. Actually a collection of articles, written by experts on selected topics and divided into three sections, "Politics," "Economy," and "Education, Arts and Sport," this book manages indeed to present a wealth of material within a not too bulky but very handsome format. Its editor, Urho Toivola, before his death in September 1960 had virtually completed the work on this book, which has been scheduled to be the first in a projected series on Finland and the Finnish people. (Werner Söderström. Helsinki. 1960. 313 pp. Ill.)

In his latest book, *Beyond the Welfare State*, the distinguished Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal analyzes in some detail national economic planning in both the United States and the other nations of the West and discusses the consequences for the world of such planning as well as its future implications. Based on the Storrs Lectures on Jurisprudence given by the author at Yale University in 1958, this volume reaches a number of conclusions of great relevance to the current debate on state intervention in the national and international economy. (Yale University Press. 1960. 287 pp. Price \$4.50).

In conjunction with the recent observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Augustana Lutheran Church, a volume of *Centennial Essays 1860-1960* has been published by the Augustana Press, Rock Island, Ill. The story of Augustana is here covered in a variety of contributions, which combine to throw much light on the progress, past and present, of this church and its impact on the American community. Edited by Emmer Engberg, Conrad Bergendoff and Edgar M. Carlson, the volume contains essays by no less than twelve authors from among laymen and the clergy of the Augustana Lutheran Church. (1960. 268 pp. Price \$3.95).

Modern Danish design in all its manifestations, glass, silver, porcelain, furniture, etc., is dealt with in the very attractive volume *Made in Denmark* by Arne Karlsen and Anker Tiedemann. (Reinhold Publishing Corporation. New York. 1960. 175 pp. Price \$7.95). Through its text and numerous fine illustrations, many of them in color, the book takes the reader into the workshops of Danish craftsmen and shows how the objects are made and why they are given the form they have. The two chapters "About Handicraft and Industry" and "About Design in the Home" indicate convincingly the high standards and the leading position of Danish arts and crafts and also the great talent exhibited by the creative artists mainly responsible for Danish advances in this field.

Icelandic Art by Kristján Eldjárn is a beautifully illustrated book providing American readers with a splendid panorama of the creative arts of that Northern nation from the earliest times down to the nineteenth century. In his Introduction the author, who is Director of the National Museum of Iceland, offers an excellent, albeit brief, survey of the art of Iceland, from the Norse origins, through the impact of Christianity, as seen in church architecture, carvings and statues, and down through three centuries of the Modern Period. This sumptuous volume features no less than 70 large illustrations, of which 15 are color plates. (Harry N. Abrams. New York. 1961. Price \$8.50).

The Hammer of God by Bo Giertz is a religious novel whose theme is the task performed by the pastor as curer of souls in the various situations in life. A dramatic story skilfully told, it presents the steps in the progress of three pastors who started out with an erring and troubled faith but became able shepherds of souls. The author, who is the Bishop of Gothenburg, has also written a number of books on Christian doctrine and worship. The present work has been translated from the Swedish by Clifford Ansgar Nelson. (Augustana Press. Rock Island, Ill. 1960. 335 pp. Price \$3.75).

The First Three Tales by Hans Christian Andersen is a very attractive booklet published by Høst & Søn, Copenhagen, which contains English translations of the earliest stories produced by Denmark's great teller of fairy tales. Translated by David Hohnen, the tales included are "The Tinder Box," "Big Claus and Little Claus" and "The Princess on the Pea." There is also a valuable and informative introduction by Dr. Erik Dal of the Royal Library, together with a number of the illustrations made for older editions issued in Denmark and foreign countries.

Rider by Night by Karin Anckarsvärd is not only a lively story, for 8-12 year-olds, about a girl and her horse but also provides a rich background of Swedish traditions and festivals, a warm sense of family living, and excellent characterizations. Originally entitled *Varför just Krabat?* the book has been translated from the Swedish by Annabelle MacMillan and has been illustrated by Charles W. Walker. (Harcourt, Brace. 1960. 192 pp. Price \$3.25).

Among the recent publications issued by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is *Building in Norway: An Architectural Outline* by Helge Abrahamson. Beautifully illustrated, this booklet contains an excellent resumé of the long story of styles and manner of building construction in a country where the climate presents builders and architects with a real challenge. Tracing developments from the time of the stave churches down to the very latest apartment houses, the author also dwells on the work of the best known architects of the present day. (91 pp.). Also available is an illustrated 12-page pamphlet, *The Norwegian Rural Cinema Company*, the author of which is Øyvind Semmingsen, the manager of that organization. The trucks of "Norsk Bygdekino" have during the last several years provided movie entertainment and instruction to audiences in isolated communities in many parts of Norway, and the story of this company's accomplishments is indeed an interesting one.

People! Challenge to Survival by William Vogt is an important and carefully documented survey of and commentary on the world's present-day population explosion, its attendant pressures, and their manifold consequences. In a long chapter entitled "Success Story" the author deals with the Scandinavian countries and sets them up as an example to the rest of the world as having more than ordinary good sense and foresight in their conservation policies, in agricultural and forestry methods, and in handling their, fortunately so far not very great, population problems. (William Sloane Associates. New York. 1960. 257 pp. Price \$4.50).

Kalahari by Jens Bjerre is an excellent and very unusual travel book, detailing the author's experiences and adventures in the deserts of South-West Africa, probably the world's most inhospitable region outside the Antarctic. Heading a small expedition to the Kalahari Desert, the author lived for some time with a group of Bushmen, shared their daily life and witnessed their secret ceremonies. A Danish natural scientist and adventurer, he has within the last few years gained wide recognition for his films and his writings about primitive peoples. His first book to be translated into English, *The Last Cannibals*, dealt with his travels in Australia and New Guinea. The present work, translated from the Danish by Estrid Bannister, features a generous selection of fine photographs, many of them in color. (Hill and Wang. New York. 1960. 227 pp. Price \$4.50).

Money and Politics by Jasper B. Shannon is one of the very fine paperback "Studies in Political Science" published by Random House. In this volume Professor Shannon, of the University of Nebraska, examines the role of money, that is, campaign funds and other contributions, in the functioning, past and present, of the American political system. The book also includes a chapter on "The Norwegian Experience", appearing as a result of the author's stay in Norway as a Fulbright Fellow in 1954-55. (1959. 126 pp. Price 95 cents).



Radio broadcast activity during the late summer and early fall has been devoted in the main to tapings of the Sibelius Festival in Helsinki, Finland, and the Bergen Festival in Norway—most of these being circulated to "good music" FM stations through the Broadcasting Foundation of America. Jean Sibelius has been the main beneficiary of recent American stereo disc releases, his Fifth Symphony appearing on Angel with Karajan and the Philharmonia Orchestra, and the Seventh on Columbia with Ormandy and the Philadelphia.

The more enterprising specialty record shops which carry imported records (such as Discophile, Record Centre, Music Masters, and Record Hunter in New York) have been carrying in stock a surprising variety of Scandinavian fare in both mono and stereo pressings. All the Carl Nielsen symphonies are available in LP format through these sources, as well as new recordings (on the Norwegian Triola label) of works by Sæverud, Nystedt, and Kjessby. We also noted from Sweden an LP of Peterson-Berger's piano pieces, *Frösöblomster*, and a collection of short works by Lars-Erik Larsson, Dag Wirén, and other contemporaries.

During the early part of October, the American Ballet Theatre has put on what amounts to a Scandinavian Festival, with famed Stockholm Royal Ballet choreographer Birgit Cullberg overseeing productions of her *Miss Julie* (music by Rangström) and *Lady from the Sea*, as well as premières of *Moon Reindeer* (music by Riisager of Denmark) and *Eden—Pas de deux* (music from Hilding Rosenberg's String Orchestra Concerto). Harald Lander, internationally renowned Danish choreographer now resident in Paris, supervised the American première of his *Etudes*, a ballet that won him great acclaim during his last years with the Royal Danish ballet.

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The fact of the matter is that there is on LP records today a remarkable range of music from all the northern countries, including Finland and Iceland, which covers a time span from the seventeenth century through 1960 and encompasses the works of such celebrated composers as Grieg, Sibelius, Nielsen, and Stenhammar, of historically important men like Weyse, Roman, Gade, and Berwald, and of almost all the major contemporary composers. However, only a very small percentage of the non-Grieg-Sibelius sector is currently available in the U.S. except through specialty shops of the type mentioned above; and even these have by no means covered the ground thoroughly. This being the case, the ASF is exploring the possibility of establishing a Scandinavian Record Club in order to make the best of these otherwise unavailable recordings available at moderate cost to its members and their friends. Readers of this column may expect to receive a questionnaire on this subject in the near future; and we urge that it be given immediate attention.

DAVID HALL



Exhibit of Munch's Graphic Art

"The Graphic Art of Edvard Munch," an exhibit presenting 40 prints by Norway's greatest graphic artist from the Rosenwald Collection, was available as of June, 1961, from Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution.

Swedish Products on Display in London

An exhibition of Swedish products was opened at London's Design Centre on October 5 and was on view until October 27. The first exhibit not of British origin to be shown at the Design Centre, the Swedish display had been organized by Svensk Form—Design Centre, Stockholm. Among the many attractive products exhibited were more than a hundred which had won prizes at the 1961 Swedish Design Cavalcade, held in September.

Finnish Jewelry and Silverware Find Favor

At the 1961 Chicago International Trade Fair some of the products which attracted much attention were the jewelry and silverware from Finland. Of very recent origin, the designing of jewelry in Finland is now a sizable art industry and utilizes many native stones, as for instance, smoky quartz, Lapp garnets, and blue cordierite.

Finnish silverware, characterized by its purity of construction and simplicity of form, is by now well known on the world market, with its best known craftsmen being Bertel Gardberg and Tapio Wirkkala.

Danish Furniture Exhibition in Copenhagen

The Cabinet-Makers' Guild of Copenhagen, which was founded in 1554, in September-October sponsored the 35th Exhibition of Modern Danish Hand-made Furniture at the Museum of Decorative Art in Copenhagen. The many beautiful pieces on view testified to the high standards of design and craftsmanship which already have created a world demand for furniture made in Denmark.

News of Norwegian Design

Those who are interested in modern Norwegian design, be it in silverware, enamel, furniture, architecture, or other branches of the applied arts and crafts, ought to consult, or even subscribe to, the Norwegian journal *Bonytt*. Its many lively authoritative articles, written in Norwegian and often with English summaries, always profusely illustrated, add up to a splendid introduction to what is being done in this field in Norway. The editor is Arne Remlov, assisted by Liv Schjødt. The periodical, issued ten times a year, is published by The National Society of Norwegian Arts and Crafts and Industrial Design, Bygdøy Allé 9, Oslo.

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"Royal Ambassador" de luxe travelers on board Trans World Airlines aircraft will have their drinks served in Swedish table glassware, according to reports in the Stockholm press. No less than 35,000 pieces of glassware have recently been delivered to the American aviation company by the Boda glassworks in the South-Swedish province of Småland.



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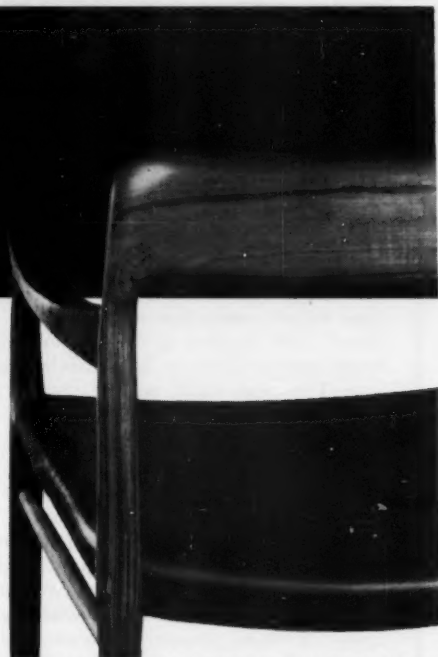
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Studio to Let for Foreign Artist

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry's Office of Cultural Relations has bought a modern apartment to place at the disposal of a foreign artist desiring to work in Norway for a limited period. Fully equipped, including bed linen, china and cutlery, the large studio will cost about 300 kroner a month.

The apartment is located at Ekely, near Oslo, where Norwegian artists have built a colony on the estate formerly owned by the late Edvard Munch, the nation's greatest painter. Now housing fifty Norwegian sculptors, painters and designers, together with their families, the project was started about ten years ago. The plan was conceived by artists themselves. Joining a co-operative building society, they persuaded the City of Oslo to buy the Munch property and lease it to them.

Most of the artist-occupied co-op houses at Ekely stand in short rows, though a few are detached. All of the homes have one feature in common: high-roofed, wide-windowed studios.

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Ski Trips Arranged by Scandinavian Railways and Icelandic Airlines:

Scandinavian Railways and Icelandic Airlines are cooperating in offering the American skiing public a splendid travel bargain, in the form of a series of trips to some of the most famous ski resorts in Norway and Sweden in combination with brief stays in all three Scandinavian capitals. The trips, which may be booked by individuals and by groups leave from New York by air and take 16 days in all.

There are two main itineraries: On Tour I the first stop is Oslo, whereupon one proceeds to the famed resort of Geilo in Hallingdal for five days of skiing, skating, or any other kind of winter sport. Geilo, with its six ski lifts and excellent hotel accommodations, has a well-earned reputation as a ski center of international format. One then goes by train into Sweden, to the famed Rättvik in Dalarna, where one will enjoy skiing for four days. This will be followed by a one-day stay in Stockholm, and then going by night train to Copenhagen, where one can relax or go sightseeing etc. for two days.

Tour II takes the skier via Icelandic Airlines to Oslo, with a two-day stay scheduled for that city. This will be followed by five days of skiing at Dombås, the famous ski center in the Dovre Mountains, with its ski lifts and unrivaled facilities for touring. A stop-over will be made in the cathedral city of Trondheim, followed by a train ride to Åre in Jämtland. Three days of skiing will be enjoyed at this renowned Swedish ski center. After one day of relaxation and sightseeing in Stockholm one will take the night train to Copenhagen with a two-day stay allowed for that city. All return flights will be made from Copenhagen via Icelandic Airlines.

For further information about the itineraries and the very reasonable rates, which include all transportation, and the best hotel accommodations, write to Scandinavian Railways or Icelandic Airlines, both at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

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Icelandic Airlines Places Another DC-6B in Service

Another DC-6B, their fourth, has been placed in service by Icelandic Airlines. True to its traditions of giving their planes names from the Old Icelandic sagas and Norse history, the company has christened its latest addition *Eiríkur Rauði*, to commemorate the discoverer of Greenland and the father of Leif the Lucky. The 80-passenger DC-6B's are pressurized and have reduced the traveling time to Scandinavia via Iceland by several hours.

New Coaches for Swedish State Railways

In line with an extensive modernization program, Swedish State Railways is adding 220 new passenger coaches during 1961-62. Of sturdy Swedish steel construction, the cars, aided by a precision-engineered suspension system and thorough noise insulation, assure an exceptionally smooth and quiet ride even at ultra-high speeds.

Determined to provide its passengers with the utmost in traveling comfort, the railway has embodied several unique features in the design of these new coaches. The interiors, in contemporary Swedish decor, utilize teakwood, plastic, stainless steel and a variety of modern fabrics to create a relaxing atmosphere of light and color. The adjustable, reclining seats, wide and comfortable, are fitted with all the amenities. These include arm, head and adjustable foot rests, removable serving tray on side, individual reading lights, etc.

The double-row seats are separated by a spacious center aisle. Two-paneled windows of safety glass provide an unobstructed view of the passing landscape. Electric razor outlets are provided outside as well as inside the rest rooms. Special wardrobes are equipped with an ample supply of coat hangers. Each coach has a thermostatically controlled heating system as well as a modern ventilation system for a constant flow of fresh air.

These modern and unusual railroad coaches constitute but one example of the vigorous expansion program being carried out by the Swedish State Railways. New sleeping cars, locomotives, ferries and busses are all part of a carefully-conceived plan to maintain the high standards of one of Europe's most effective transportation systems.

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GRAND MEDITERRANEAN SPRING CRUISE

MARCH 31, 1962

Terminating in Naples (56 days), Monte Carlo (59 days), Southampton (68 days). *Visiting:* San Juan, Madeira, Tangier, Gibraltar, Tunis, Alexandria, Beirut, Haifa, Rhodes, Candia, Santorin, Istanbul, Yalta, Sochi, Sukhumi, Mt. Athos, Athens, Corinth Canal, Itea, Corfu, Dubrovnik, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Elba, Monte Carlo, Malaga, Lisbon. Rates from \$1450 (56 days), \$1475 (59 days), \$1575 (68 days).

5 SUMMER CRUISES IN SCANDINAVIA • 1962

Sailing from and returning to Europe

The first three cruises—15 days each (June 13, June 29, July 14)—include the Norwegian fjords, the North Cape and Land of the Midnight Sun. Rates from \$360. The last two cruises—16 days each (July 30, Aug. 15) combine visits to the Scandinavian capitals and the Norwegian fjords. Rates from \$350

AUTUMN MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE • 1962

Sailing from Boulogne, Sept. 1, Southampton, Sept. 2. *Visiting:* Lisbon, Malta, Alexandria, Rhodes, Candia, Nauplia, Syracuse, Palermo, Monte Carlo, Barcelona, Gibraltar. Rates from \$525



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SAS Celebrates 15th Anniversary of Europe-New York Route

Scandinavian Airlines System on September 23 celebrated its fifteenth anniversary of scheduled transatlantic service.

The maiden transatlantic flight, September 23, 1946, came less than two months after SAS was formed to operate the inter-continental routes of three Scandinavian airlines.

The original flight to New York in a DC-4 from Stockholm took 26 hours, via Prestwick, Scotland, and Gander, Newfoundland. Today, regular SAS transatlantic flights by DC-8 jets take about 7 hours.

SAS also pioneered the Los Angeles/Copenhagen transpolar route in 1954.

M/S Meteor's 1962 Cruise Program

For spring, summer and fall 1962, Bergen Line of Norway has scheduled eleven cruises in Europe and the Mediterranean for the *M/S Meteor*. The program will start with two Spring Cruises to the Mediterranean. The first, an 18-day cruise, sails on March 23 from Genoa and terminates in Venice on April 10. Countries visited include Greece and the Greek Islands, Egypt, Israel, Cyprus, Yugoslavia and Tunisia. The second, a 21-day Easter Cruise, sails from Venice on April 11 and terminates in Southampton on May 2. The itinerary includes Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, the Dalmatian Coast, Crete, Malta and Sardinia.

Following are four summer cruises to the North Cape, Norwegian Fjords and Land of the Midnight Sun, all sailing from and returning to Bergen. Two 13-day cruises sailing from Bergen on July 19 and August 2 also include the Norwegian Fjords and the North Cape, but follow the Midnight Sun further north to Svalbard (Spitsbergen) and the Polar Pack Ice at 80°.

A 20-day Northern Capitals and Baltic cruise sails from Bergen on August 17, and terminates in Harwich on September 6.

Two 21-day Autumn Mediterranean Cruises, with unusually varied itineraries, follow: The first sails from Harwich on September 7 and terminates in Venice on September 28. The itinerary includes the Greek Islands, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Sardinia, Malta, Portugal and Spain. The second cruise sails on September 29 from Venice and terminates in Genoa on October 20.

M/S METEOR

CRUISE PROGRAM • 1961-62

9 CARIBBEAN CRUISES

SAILING FROM SAN JUAN, P. R.

The first (Dec. 23, Christmas-New Year Cruise) and the last (Feb. 24, 1962) will be of 13 days duration each with identical itineraries. Ports of call include Antigua, Martinique, Grenada, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Martin, Tortola and St. Thomas.

Rates from \$330

In between are seven 6-day cruises with weekly Saturday sailings scheduled for Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27 and Feb. 3, 10, 17. Itinerary will be the same for all and includes Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Barthelemy, St. Martin and St. Thomas.

Rates from \$165

2 MEDITERRANEAN SPRING CRUISES

18-Day Spring Cruise, sailing from Genoa on March. 23. 21-Day Easter Cruise, sailing from Venice on April 11. Itineraries include Egypt, Greek Islands, Dalmatian coast, Israel and the Holy Land.

7 SUMMER CRUISES IN SCANDINAVIA

4 Cruises to the North Cape and Norwegian Fjords, 10 days (June 10, 21), 8 days (July 1, 10). Sailing from Bergen.

2 Cruises to Svalbard (Spitsbergen). Each of 13 days duration. Depart from Bergen July 19 and Aug. 2.

Northern Capitals Cruise includes Russia, Poland, Germany. 20 days, sails from Bergen Aug. 17, terminates in Harwich, England.

2 MEDITERRANEAN AUTUMN CRUISES

Each of 21 days duration

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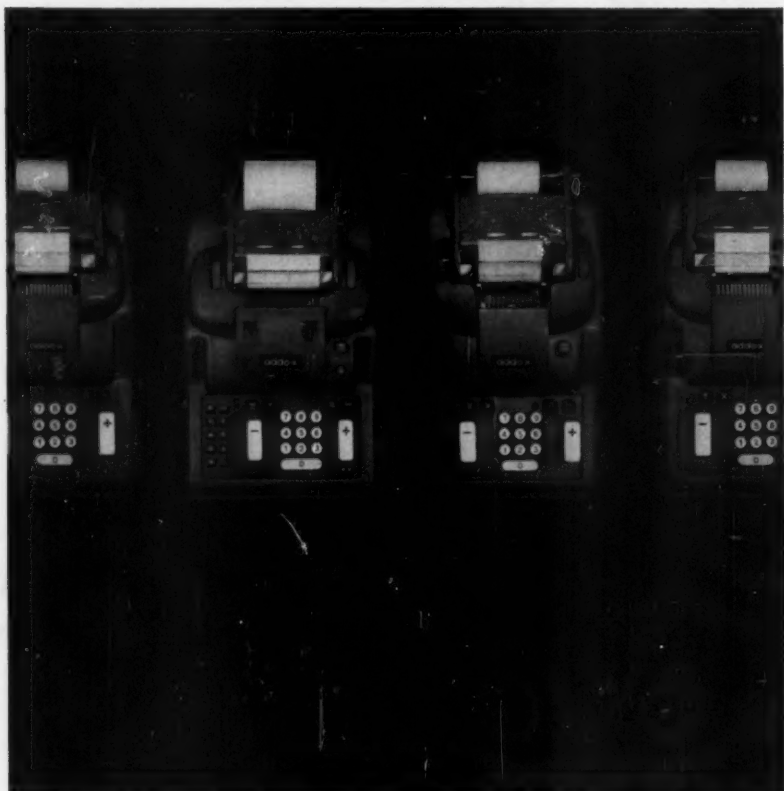
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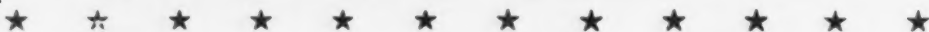
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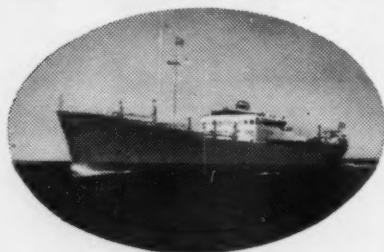


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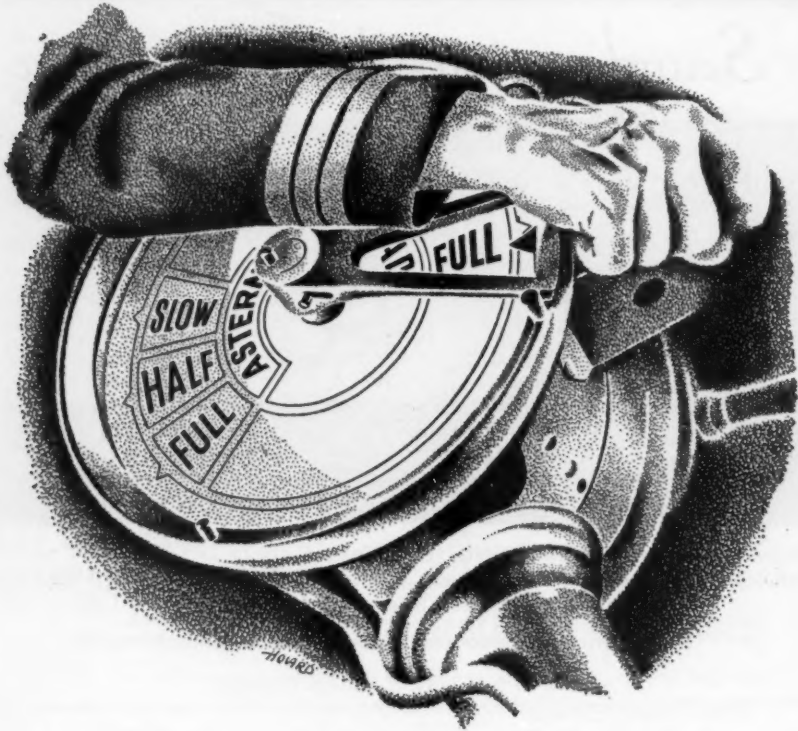
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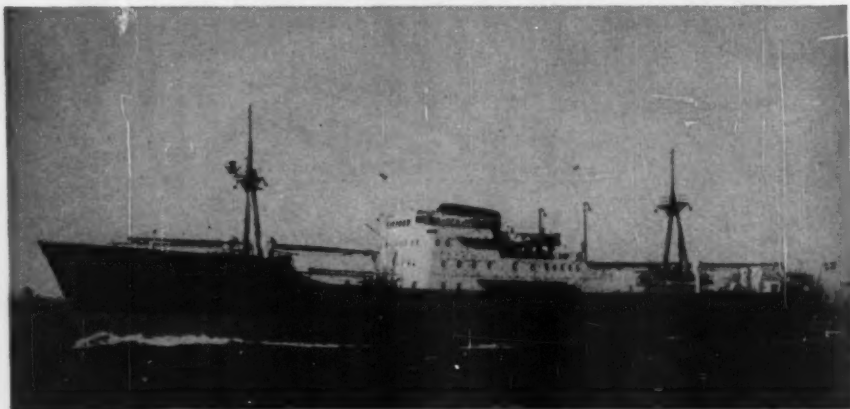
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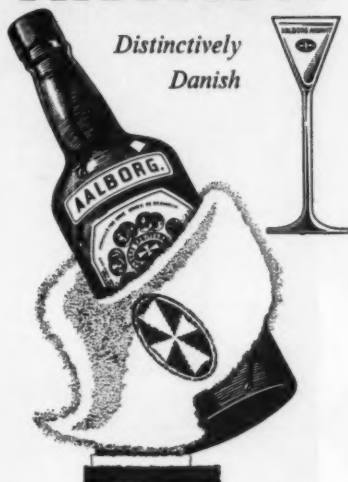
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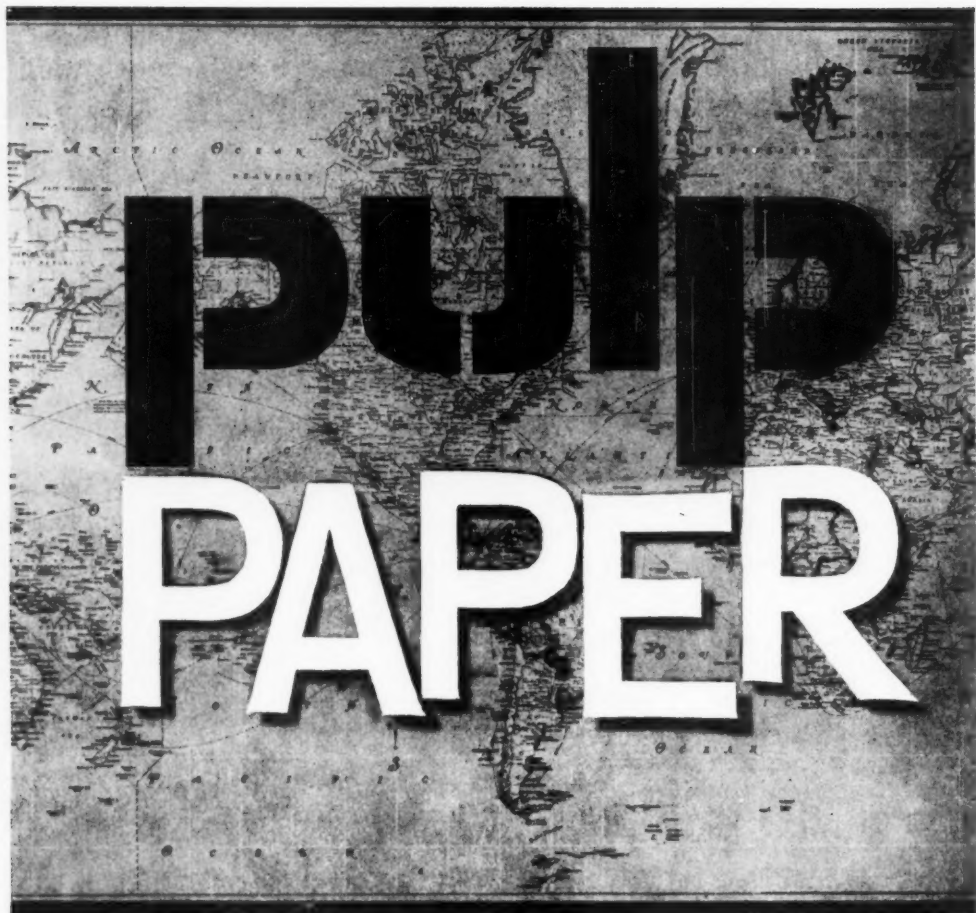
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